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2012 Annual Report to Stockholders

From the Chairman of the Board, and the Chief Executive Officer

FY12 Results

In FY12, your company achieved full-year sales of \$4.6 billion, earnings per share of \$7.93, and distributed \$77 million dollars to our stockholders in the form of share repurchases and dividends. In addition, we retired \$320 million of debt to strengthen our balance sheet, and, for the third year in a row, we earned a place on the Fortune 500 (ranking 491).

Business Strategy

ATK is committed to generating long-term stockholder value. The company operates under a management model that is focused on improving operating efficiencies and delivering innovative, cost-effective products that meet the needs of our customers and set ATK apart from the competition.

We are driving execution excellence across the company—ensuring and enhancing the company's competitive position, while optimizing profitability and cash flow. We are committed to maintaining our leading positions in our core markets. We are focused on affordable innovation, growing the company's commercial and international capabilities and delivering quality services and products on time. In addition, we are executing a balanced capital deployment strategy, including dividends, share repurchases, and investing-for-growth initiatives.

Beginning with our new fiscal year 2013, we have realigned our business into a three-group operating structure that will maximize efficiency, reduce costs, support customer needs, leverage investments, and improve overall agility within ATK's markets. In addition, we're aligning portions of the business into a Centers of Excellence business model that consolidates similar processes into a common facility. This approach reduces our fixed costs and facility footprint, improves operational and administrative efficiency, and enhances our ability to deliver quality products on time.

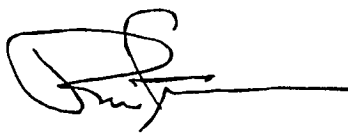
We believe this strategy will serve us well in this budget-constrained environment.

Outlook

ATK is positioning itself where management believes there will be continued strong defense funding, even as pressures mount on procurement and research and development accounts. ATK will concentrate on developing systems that will extend the life and improve the capability of existing platforms. The company is positioned to participate in the next generation of human space flight and deep space exploration and our Sporting Group's business continues to grow both domestically and internationally as we gain market share and introduce new products. The company also continues to expand internationally with sales of military, sporting, and aerospace products, including our work on the Airbus A350.

Thank you for your continued interest in ATK.

Sincerely,



Ronald R. Fogleman
Chairman of the Board



Mark W. DeYoung
President and Chief Executive Officer

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

☒ **ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012

OR

☐ **TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number 1-10582



Alliant Techsystems Inc.

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

41-1672694

(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

1300 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 400

Arlington, Virginia

(Address of principal executive offices)

22209-2307

(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (703) 412-5960

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class

Name of each exchange on which registered

Common Stock, par value \$.01

New York Stock Exchange

Preferred Stock Purchase Rights

New York Stock Exchange

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None.

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities

Act. Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the

Act. Yes ☐ No ☒

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant: (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K. ☒

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large Accelerated Filer ☒

Accelerated Filer ☐

Non-Accelerated Filer ☐

(Do not check if a
smaller reporting company)

Smaller reporting company ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes ☐ No ☒

As of October 2, 2011, the aggregate market value of the registrant's voting common stock held by non-affiliates was approximately \$1.789 billion (based upon the closing price of the common stock on the New York Stock Exchange on September 30, 2011).

As of May 13, 2012, there were 33,131,599 shares of the registrant's voting common stock outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE:

Portions of the registrant's definitive Proxy Statement for the 2012 Annual Meeting of Stockholders are incorporated by reference into Part III.

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PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

Alliant Techsystems Inc. ("ATK" or the "Company") is an aerospace, defense, and commercial products company that operates in 22 states, Puerto Rico, and internationally. ATK was incorporated in Delaware in 1990.

ATK has grown substantively as a result of both internal expansion and a series of acquisitions. ATK has made the following acquisitions over the past five years:

- Swales Aerospace in June 2007
- Eagle Industries in March 2009
- Blackhawk Industries Products Group Unlimited, LLC in April 2010

ATK is a leading producer of military small-caliber ammunition for use in soldier-carried weapons such as automatic and semi-automatic rifles, and machine guns. The Company is also one of the largest producers of medium-caliber ammunition used by crew-served weapons on armored vehicles and aircraft. ATK is one of the largest producers of military large-caliber ammunition used by tanks. In addition, the Company is a producer of ammunition for the sport enthusiast and law enforcement markets.

ATK is a leading manufacturer of solid rocket motors, supporting tactical, strategic, missile defense, and space launch applications. Its large solid rocket motors support NASA's current and planned human spaceflight programs, including the Space Launch Systems heavy-lift vehicle and the International Space Station Cargo Resupply Services. The Company produces other large solid rocket motors used to launch a wide variety of strategic missiles and launch vehicles for satellite insertions or deep-space scientific exploration, including the Trident II ("D5") and Minuteman III which provide strategic deterrence capability for the United States and its allies; Ground-based Missile Defense interceptors, SM-3 interceptors, and missile defense targets; and Graphite Epoxy Motors and Orion Motors for launch vehicles such as the Delta II, Delta IV, Minotaur, Taurus, and Antares. The Company also produces smaller solid rocket motors for tactical missiles such as the Hellfire and Maverick. In addition, ATK is a market leader in orbit insertion solid rocket motors that place satellites in their proper orbit once they have arrived in space.

ATK is a provider of composite components for commercial and military aircraft, as well as affordable, precision-strike weapon systems. The Company manufactures medium-caliber chain guns for use on a variety of land, sea and airborne platforms. It is a provider of satellite and spacecraft components and subsystems and tactical accessories for military, security, law enforcement and sport enthusiast markets. ATK provides propellant and energetic materials. It provides advanced missile warning sensors for a variety of aircraft; fuzes for a wide variety of weapon systems; and advanced barrier systems used by the U.S. Armed forces and its allies. Additional business lanes include special mission aircraft for intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance missions; and advanced flares and decoys used for night operations and search and rescue missions.

We conduct our business through a number of separate legal entities that are listed in Exhibit 21 to this report. These legal entities function within our operating segments. As of March 31, 2012, ATK's four operating segments were Aerospace Systems, Armament Systems, Missile Products, and Security and Sporting.

Sales, income before interest, income taxes and noncontrolling interest, total assets, and other financial data for each segment for the three years ended March 31, 2012 are set forth in Note 16 to the consolidated financial statements, included in Item 8 of this report.

References in this report to a particular fiscal year refer to the year ended March 31 of that calendar year.

Aerospace Systems

Aerospace Systems, which generated 29% of ATK's external sales in fiscal 2012, develops and produces rocket motor systems for human and cargo launch vehicles, conventional and strategic missiles, missile defense interceptors, small and micro-satellites, satellite components, structures and subsystems, lightweight space deployables and solar arrays, and provides engineering and technical services. Additionally, Aerospace Systems operates in the military and commercial aircraft and launch structures markets. Other products include illuminating flares and aircraft countermeasures. The following is a description of the divisions within the group:

Aerospace Structures

The division is a provider of composite aircraft components for military and commercial aircraft manufacturers, primarily leveraging advanced automated composite fabrication techniques, including Fiber-Placement Machines and ATK-proprietary Automated Stiffener Forming Machines (ASFM). It provides a wide variety of composite parts for the F-35 II Lightning, a fifth-generation fighter aircraft for the U.S. military and its allies—these parts include upper and lower wing skins, fuselage skins, nacelles, ducts, and access covers. It also provides composite radomes and apertures for a number of military aircraft, including the RQ-4 Global Hawk. The division has completed a commercial aerospace composites center of excellence facility in Clearfield, Utah, to support its commercial aerospace customers, including Airbus, General Electric, Rolls Royce, and Boeing. The division is under contract to produce the majority of the composite stringers and frames for the Airbus A350XWB wide body passenger jetliner, using the ASFM process. Additional major commercial programs include production of the fan containment case for General Electric's GENx engine which will be used to power the Boeing 747-8 Cargo aircraft, and a partnership with Rolls Royce to produce the aft fan case for the Trent XWB engine, which will be used to power the Airbus A350 aircraft.

Space Systems Operations

The division is the production home for the Company's reusable solid rocket motors for NASA's current and planned human spaceflight programs, including the Space Launch System ("SLS") heavy lift vehicle and the International Space Station Cargo Resupply Services. In addition, the division produces a launch abort system ("LAS") motor for the Orion crew capsule that was designed to safely pull the crew away from the launch vehicle in the event of an emergency during the launch. The Space Shuttle program was completed in early 2012. During fiscal 2012, ATK continued performance on the SLS program and achieved all contractual milestones. The President's government fiscal year ("GFY") 2013 budget released in February 2012 identified funding for the continuation of the Space Launch System with a planned use of ATK's solid rocket motors for ground testing and at least the first two SLS test flights. ATK is operating under an undefinitized contract action that has transitioned ATK's activities on the Ares I program into the Space Launch System architecture which continues to have strong Congressional support. The recently-enacted GFY 2012 Appropriations Act for NASA codified in statute the funding level and program definition for the Space Launch System. Congress will determine, as part of the 2013 appropriations legislative process, what the policy and funding levels for NASA will be and allocate GFY 2013 funding for the Space Launch System.

The division also produces large solid rocket motors for the Trident II ("D5") Fleet Ballistic Missile and the Minuteman III Intercontinental Ballistic Missile. These two programs provide the backbone of the United States' strategic deterrence. The Minuteman III program completed its full rate production in fiscal 2010 and was reduced to a "warm-line" status in fiscal 2011. Additional solid rocket motors being produced by the division include GEM 40 and GEM 60 motors for the Delta II,

Orion® motors for the Orbital Science Corporation's Pegasus®, Taurus®, and Minotaur launch vehicles, and CASTOR® motors for Orbital Science Corporation's Taurus rocket, Missile Defense Agency targets, and Germany's MAXUS program. The division supplies Orion® motors for all three stages of the ground-based missile defense system. In addition, the division produces advanced flares and decoys that provide illumination for search and rescue missions, and countermeasures against missile attacks. The division also produces thermal management systems that provide heating and cooling for spacecraft, either on-orbit or traveling through the solar system. In fiscal 2010, the division also successfully delivered the first satellite bus ("ORS-1") for the U.S. Air Force's Operationally Responsive Space program.

Structures and Components

The division is a U.S. supplier of satellite mechanical components and assemblies for a wide variety of commercial, civil, and defense spacecraft programs. It has strong market positions in satellite fuel and oxidizer tanks, precision structures, solar power arrays, deployable structures, and various spacecraft composite primary and secondary structures. The division produces the very stable backplane structure for the James Webb Space Telescope ("JWST") mirrors, critically enabling that mission. Under contract to Lockheed Martin, the division has now transitioned from low-rate to full-rate production on the Terminal High Altitude Area Defense ("THAAD") for the mid-body aerostructures. The business also supports multiple Lockheed-Martin A2100 spacecraft programs and Orbital Science's STAR2 commercial geosynchronous programs. Additionally, the unit supports NASA's manned space initiatives via the solar arrays on the Orion/Multi-Purpose Crew Vehicle ("MPCV") and the propulsion tanks on Orbital Science's Crew Resupply Service ("CRS") Cygnus vehicle.

Armament Systems

Armament Systems, which generated 34% of ATK's external sales in fiscal 2012, develops and produces military small-, medium-, and large-caliber ammunition, precision munitions, gun systems, and propellant and energetic materials. It also operates the U.S. Army ammunition plants in Independence, MO and Radford, VA. The following is a description of the divisions within the group:

Advanced Weapons

The division is home to the majority of ATK's precision fire weapons and large-caliber ammunition programs. It is under contract to produce the Precision Guidance Kit for 155mm artillery and is the developer and producer of the Mortar Guidance Kit for the U.S. Army's Advanced Precision Mortar Initiative ("APMI"). The division is a large producer of large-caliber ammunition for the United States and allied nations. An additional program of note is the Individual Semi-Automatic Airburst System ("ISAAS") under development for the U.S. Army. ATK was also awarded additional funding to support urgent fielding of the ISAAS for operational evaluation in Afghanistan.

Energetic Systems

The division currently operates the Radford Army Ammunition Plant ("RFAAP") in Radford, Virginia, where it develops and produces a variety of energetics, including nitrocellulose and nitroglycerin. It also manufactures propellants for medium- and large-caliber ammunition and tactical rocket motors. On January 24, 2012, ATK was notified by the U.S. Army that the Company had not been awarded the contract for the continued operation and maintenance of RFAAP. ATK is currently under contract to operate the RFAAP through June 30, 2012. Sales in fiscal 2012 associated with the RFAAP contract were \$195 million compared to \$233 million in the prior year. ATK will continue to operate its New River Energetics facility located at RFAAP, which loads, assembles and packs medium-caliber ammunition, supports ATK's commercial ammunition business, international program efforts, and other business not directly associated with the RFAAP contract.

Integrated Weapon Systems

The division produces medium-caliber chain guns and is a systems integrator and designer of medium-caliber ammunition for integrated gun systems globally. These gun systems are used on a variety of ground combat vehicles, helicopters and naval vessels, including the Bradley Fighting Vehicle, Light Armored Vehicle, coastal patrol craft, and Apache helicopter. To date, the division has supplied more than 15,000 medium-caliber gun systems to the U.S. military and allied forces worldwide. New products include a link-fed variant of the Apache gun system.

Small-Caliber Systems

Since 2000, ATK has operated the Lake City Army Ammunition plant ("LCAAP") in Independence, MO. In fiscal 2012, the Company produced approximately 1.5 billion rounds of small-caliber ammunition in the facility. ATK is currently under contract with the U.S. Army to operate the LCAAP until September 2013. The prime contract at Lake City, which includes modernization, accounted for approximately 15% of ATK's total revenue in fiscal 2012. The division also provides non-NATO munitions and weapons systems to the U.S. Army for use by security forces in Afghanistan.

Missile Products

Missile Products, which generated 15% of ATK's external sales in fiscal 2012, is a leader in tactical solid rocket motor development and production for a variety of air-, sea- and land-based systems. The group serves a variety of domestic and international customers in the defense, aerospace, security and energy markets in either a prime contractor, partner or supplier role. Missile Products is home to ATK's missile defense interceptor capabilities, airborne missile warning systems, advanced fuzes, and defense electronics. The group is developing the U.S. Navy's Advanced Anti-Radiation Guided Missile ("AARGM") and the Multi-Stage Super Sonic Missile ("MSST"), as well as advanced air-breathing propulsion systems and special mission aircraft for specialized applications. The following is a description of the divisions within the group:

Defense Electronics Systems

The division provides customers advanced radiation homing missile systems, special-mission aircraft, missile warning systems, and mission support equipment. Key programs include the AARGM missile, which is undergoing operational testing and evaluation by the U.S. Navy; the AAR-47 missile warning system used by U.S. and allied fixed and rotor-wing aircraft to defeat incoming missile threats; and the MSST supersonic target missile for the U.S. Navy. In July 2011, ATK was awarded a contract by the U.S. Navy for the Engineering and Manufacturing Development phase of the Joint and Allied Threat Awareness System ("JATAS"), a next-generation warning system designed to enhance aircraft survivability against man-portable air-defense systems, small-caliber weapons and rocket-propelled grenades. The division also provides special-mission aircraft that integrate sensors, fire control equipment, and air-to-ground weapons capability for use in counterinsurgency, border/coastal surveillance, and security missions.

Missile Subsystems & Components

The division provides customers with tactical, high-performance, solid rocket motor propulsion for a variety of surface and air launched missile systems including Hellfire, Maverick, Advanced Medium-Range Air-to-Air Missile ("AMRAAM") and Sidewinder. The division is also home to fuzing and sensors for various artillery, mortar, grenade and air-dropped weapons, metal components for various medium-caliber gun and 120mm tank ammunition and production of specialty composite and ceramic structures used on military platforms and in energy applications.

Propulsion and Controls

The division provides customers with the third-stage propulsion and the solid divert and attitude control system ("SDACS") used to guide the kinetic warhead on the Standard Missile ("SM-3") missile defense interceptor. The division is also home to precision fuzing programs, such as the Hard Target Void Sensing Fuze ("HTVSF"). Additional capabilities include the STAR™ family of satellite orbit insertion motors, high performance rocket boosters, the attitude control motor for NASA's launch abort system on the Orion crew vehicle and advanced air-breathing propulsion for platforms designed for Mach 3+ flight.

Security and Sporting

Security and Sporting, which generated 22% of ATK's external sales in fiscal 2012, develops and produces ammunition and accessories sold to sporting, law enforcement, U.S. Government, and international markets. The following is a description of the divisions within the group:

Accessories

The division includes ATK's accessories product lines such as reloading equipment, gun care products, targets and traps, riflescopes and mounts, and binoculars. These products are marketed under a number of well-known brand names including: RCBS®, Outers®, Shooter's Ridge®, Weaver Optics®, and Alliant Powder®. This division also produces tactical systems and equipment to the armed forces and allies, special operations forces, and law enforcement, both domestic and international. These products are marketed under well-known brandnames, including BLACKHAWK!® and Eagle®.

Ammunition

The division develops and produces ammunition for the sport hunting/sport enthusiast markets. It also produces ammunition for the local law enforcement, U.S. Government, and international markets. The division's Federal Premium® line of ammunition enjoys a market-leading position. Additional brands include Fusion®, Estate Cartridge®, CCI®, and Speer®.

Fiscal 2013 Operation Structure

Beginning in fiscal 2013, ATK commenced operations in a three-group structure. As a result of this realignment, ATK's three operating segments are:

- Aerospace Group, consisting of the current aerospace structures, space systems operations, and structures and components businesses.
- Defense Group, consisting of the former Armament Systems and Missile Products businesses.
- Sporting Group, consisting of the current accessories and commercial ammunition businesses.

The fiscal 2013 realignment is not reflected in the information contained in this report.

Customers

Our sales come primarily from contracts with agencies of the U.S. Government and its prime contractors and subcontractors. As the various U.S. Government customers, including the U.S. Army, U.S. Navy, NASA, and the U.S. Air Force, make independent purchasing decisions, we do not generally regard the U.S. Government as one customer. Instead, we view each agency as a separate customer.

Sales by customer were as follows:

	Percent of Sales For Fiscal Years Ended:		
	2012	2011	2010
<i>Sales to:</i>			
U.S. Army	28%	30%	28%
U.S. Navy	12%	11%	11%
NASA	10%	13%	18%
U.S. Air Force	6%	7%	7%
Other U.S. Government customers	9%	7%	5%
Total U.S. Government customers	65%	68%	69%
Commercial and foreign customers	35%	32%	31%
Total	100%	100%	100%

Sales to U.S. Government and its prime contractors during the last three fiscal years were as follows:

<u>Fiscal</u>	<u>U.S. Government sales</u>	<u>Percent of sales</u>
2012	\$2,992 million	65%
2011	3,281 million	68%
2010	3,333 million	69%

Our reliance on U.S. Government contracts entails inherent benefits and risks, including those particular to the aerospace and defense industry. We derived approximately 15% of our total fiscal sales from the military small-caliber ammunition contract at Lake City. No other single contract contributed more than 10% of our sales in fiscal 2012. Our top five contracts accounted for approximately 27% of fiscal 2012 sales.

The breakdown of our fiscal 2012 sales to the U.S. Government as a prime contractor and a subcontractor was as follows:

Sales as a prime contractor	65%
Sales as a subcontractor	35%
Total	100%

No single customer, other than the U.S. Government customers listed above, accounted for more than 10% of our fiscal 2012 sales.

Foreign sales for each of the last three fiscal years are summarized below:

<u>Fiscal</u>	<u>Foreign sales</u>	<u>Percent of sales</u>
2012	\$703 million	15.2%
2011	695 million	14.3%
2010	632 million	13.1%

Sales to foreign governments must be approved by the U.S. Department of Defense ("DoD") and the U.S. State Department or the U.S. Commerce Department. Our products are sold directly to U.S. allies as well as through the U.S. Government. Approximately 26% of these sales were in Aerospace Systems, 43% were in Armament Systems, 13% were in Missile Products, and 18% were in Security and Sporting. Sales to no individual country outside the United States accounted for more than 4% of ATK's sales in fiscal 2012.

Our major law enforcement customers include large metropolitan police departments, the Department of Homeland Security, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the U.S. Secret Service. Major customers of our security and sporting business include retailers such as Walmart, Cabela's, and Gander Mountain, as well as large wholesale distributors. Major commercial aerospace customers include Airbus S.A.S., Rolls-Royce Group plc, and General Electric Company.

Backlog

Contracted backlog is the estimated value of contracts for which we are authorized to incur costs and orders have been recorded, but for which revenue has not yet been recognized. The total amount of contracted backlog was approximately \$6.1 billion and \$6.5 billion as of March 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Included in contracted backlog as of March 31, 2012 was \$1.4 billion of contracts not yet funded consisting primarily of the SLS program, which is discussed above. Approximately 47% of contracted backlog as of March 31, 2012 is not expected to be filled within fiscal 2013.

Total backlog, which includes contracted backlog plus the value of unexercised options, was approximately \$6.3 billion as of March 31, 2012 and \$6.7 billion as of March 31, 2011.

Seasonality

Sales of sporting ammunition have historically been lower in our first fiscal quarter. Our other businesses are not generally seasonal in nature.

Competition

Our aerospace and defense businesses compete against other U.S. and foreign prime contractors and subcontractors, many of which have substantially more resources to deploy than we do in the pursuit of government and industry contracts. Our ability to compete successfully in this environment depends on a number of factors, including the effectiveness and innovativeness of research and development programs, our ability to offer better program performance than our competitors at a lower cost, our readiness with respect to facilities, equipment, and personnel to undertake the programs for which we compete, and our past performance and demonstrated capabilities. Additional information on the risks related to competition can be found under "Risk Factors" in Item 1A. of this report.

Our Security and Sporting business competes against manufacturers with well-established brand names and strong market positions. A key strategy in these highly competitive markets is the consistent flow of new and innovative products. We also attempt to control operating costs, particularly for raw materials, since retail consumer purchasing decisions are often driven by price. Enhanced product performance is especially important to our law enforcement customers as they rely on our products to protect and serve the public.

ATK generally faces competition from a number of competitors in each business area, although no single competitor competes along all of ATK's segments. ATK's principal competitors in each of its segments are as follows:

Aerospace Systems: Aerojet-General Corporation, a subsidiary of GenCorp Inc.; Kilgore Flares Company, LLC, a subsidiary of Chemring North American; Pratt & Whitney Rocketdyne, Inc., a subsidiary of United Technologies Corporation; Orbital Sciences Corporation; General Dynamics-Integrated Space Systems; Sierra Nevada Corporation; AASC; GKN plc; Vought Aircraft Industries, Inc., a division of Triumph Group; Applied Aerospace Structures Corporation; Ball Aerospace & Technologies Corporation, a subsidiary of Ball Corporation; Keystone & ARDE of United Technologies Corporation; and SpaceX.

Armament Systems: General Dynamics Corporation; BAE Systems; Raytheon Company, and various international producers of ammunition and guns.

Missile Products: Aerojet-General Corporation, a subsidiary of GenCorp Inc.; General Dynamics Corporation; Lockheed Martin Corporation; Raytheon Company; Pratt & Whitney Space and Missile Propulsion, a subsidiary of United Technologies Corporation; The Boeing Company; L-3 Communications Corporation; Northrop Grumman Corporation; BAE Systems, AAR Corp.; Goodrich Corporation; Nammo AS; and Science Applications International Corporation ("SAIC").

Security and Sporting: Winchester Ammunition of Olin Corporation; Remington Arms; and various smaller manufacturers and importers, including Hornady, Black Hills Ammunition, Wolf, Rio Ammunition, Fiocchi Ammunition, and Selliers & Belloitt.

Research and Development

We conduct extensive research and development ("R&D") activities. Company-funded R&D is primarily for the development of next-generation technology. Customer-funded R&D is comprised primarily of activities we conduct under contracts with the U.S. Government and its prime contractors. R&D expenditures in each of the last three fiscal years were as follows:

<u>Fiscal</u>	<u>Company-funded Research and Development</u>	<u>Customer-funded Research and Development</u>
2012	\$66.0 million	\$598.1 million
2011	65.0 million	688.1 million
2010	75.9 million	773.3 million

Raw Materials

We use a broad range of raw materials in manufacturing our products, including aluminum, steel, copper, lead, graphite fiber, cotton linters, epoxy resins, zinc, and adhesives. We monitor the sources from which we purchase these materials in an attempt to ensure there are adequate supplies to support our operations. We also monitor the price of materials, particularly commodity metals like copper, which have fluctuated dramatically over the past several years.

We procure these materials from a variety of sources. In the case of our government contracts, we are often required to purchase from sources approved by the U.S. DoD. When these suppliers or others choose to eliminate certain materials we require from their product offering, we attempt to qualify other suppliers or replacement materials to ensure there are no disruptions to our operations. Additional information on the risks related to raw materials can be found under "Risk Factors" in Item 1A. of this report.

Intellectual Property

As of March 31, 2012, we owned 524 U.S. patents and 200 foreign patents. We also had approximately 200 U.S. patent applications and approximately 151 foreign patent applications pending.

Although we manufacture various products covered by patents, we do not believe that any single existing patent, license, or group of patents is material to our success. We believe that unpatented research, development, and engineering skills also make an important contribution to our business. The U.S. Government typically receives royalty-free licenses to inventions made under U.S. Government contracts. Consistent with our policy to protect proprietary information from unauthorized disclosure, we ordinarily require employees to sign confidentiality agreements as a condition of employment.

As many of our products are complex and involve patented and other proprietary technologies, we face a risk of claims that we have infringed upon third-party intellectual property rights. Such claims could result in costly and time-consuming litigation, the invalidation of intellectual property rights, or increased licensing costs.

Regulatory Matters

U.S. Governmental Contracts

We are subject to the procurement policies and procedures set forth in the Federal Acquisition Regulation ("FAR"). The FAR governs all aspects of government contracting, including competition and acquisition planning; contracting methods and contract types; contractor qualifications; and acquisition procedures. Every government contract contains a list of FAR provisions that must be complied with in order for the contract to be awarded. The FAR provides for regular audits and reviews of contract procurement, performance, and administration. Failure to comply with the provisions of the FAR could result in contract termination.

The U.S. Government may terminate its contracts with its suppliers, either for convenience or in the event of a default as a result of our failure to perform under the applicable contract. If a cost-plus contract is terminated for convenience, we are entitled to reimbursement of our approved costs and payment of a total fee proportionate to the percentage of the work completed under the contract. If a fixed-price contract is terminated for convenience, we are entitled to payment for items delivered to and accepted by the U.S. Government and fair compensation for work performed plus the costs of settling and paying claims by terminated subcontractors, other settlement expenses, and a reasonable profit on the costs incurred or committed. If a contract termination is for default, we are paid an amount agreed upon for completed and partially completed products and services accepted by the U.S. Government and may be liable to the U.S. Government for repayment of any advance payments and progress payments related to the terminated portions of the contract, as well as excess costs incurred by the U.S. Government in procuring undelivered items from another source. Additional information on the risks related to government contracts can be found under "Risk Factors" in Item 1A. of this report.

We also must comply with U.S. and foreign laws governing the export of munitions and other controlled products and commodities. These include regulations relating to import-export control, exchange controls, the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, and the anti-boycott provisions of the U.S. Export Administration Act.

Environmental

Our operations are subject to a number of federal, state, and local environmental laws and regulations that govern the discharge, treatment, storage, remediation and disposal of certain materials and wastes, and restoration of damages to the environment. Compliance with these laws and regulations is a responsibility we take seriously. We believe that forward-looking, proper, and cost-effective management of air, land, and water resources is vital to the long-term success of our business. Our environmental policy identifies key objectives for implementing this commitment throughout our operations. Additional information on the risks related to environmental matters can be found under "Risk Factors" in Item 1A. of this report.

Employees

As of March 31, 2012, ATK had approximately 17,000 employees. Less than 10% of these employees were covered by collective bargaining agreements. The majority of represented employees work at three locations. Two of the major collective bargaining agreements have terms that expire in calendar 2012. One contract will be renegotiated, the other contract will expire and be renegotiated by the successor company that will operate the Radford facility following the expiration of ATK's contract to operate that facility, and three other contracts expire in calendar 2013.

Executive Officers

The following table sets forth certain information with respect to ATK's executive officers as of May 1, 2012:

Name	Age	Title
Mark W. DeYoung	53	President and Chief Executive Officer
Neal S. Cohen	52	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
Steven J. Cortese	50	Senior Vice President Washington Operations
Ronald P. Johnson	49	Senior Vice President and President Sporting Group
Michael A. Kahn	53	Senior Vice President and President Defense Group
Blake E. Larson	52	Senior Vice President and President Aerospace Group
Deborah Moeschl	53	Vice President and Interim General Counsel
Christine A. Wolf	52	Senior Vice President Human Resources

Each of the above individuals serves at the pleasure of the Board of Directors and is subject to reelection annually on the date of the Annual Meeting of Stockholders. No family relationship exists among any of the executive officers or among any of them and any director of ATK. There are no outstanding loans from ATK to any of these individuals. Information regarding the employment history (in each case with ATK unless otherwise indicated) of each of the executive officers is set forth below.

Mark W. DeYoung has served in his present position since February 2010. From 2006 to February 2010, he was Senior Vice President and President Armament Systems. From 2004 to 2006, he was Senior Vice President, Ammunition Systems. From 2002 to 2004, he was Group Vice President, Ammunition Systems. From 2001 to 2002, he was President, Ammunition and Related Products. Before that, he was President, Lake City Ammunition.

Neal S. Cohen has held his position since joining ATK in February 2012. Prior to joining ATK, he was President and Chief Operating Officer of Laureate Education Inc., a global provider of private, post-secondary education, from 2008 to 2011. Before that, he was an executive officer of Northwest Airlines, Inc., serving as Executive Vice President, Strategy and International and also as Chief Executive Officer Regional Operations from 2007 to 2008, and as Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer from 2005 to 2007. From 2002 to 2004, Mr. Cohen was Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of U.S. Airways.

Steven J. Cortese has held his present position since joining ATK in October 2006. Prior to joining ATK, he served as Vice President, Programs and Budgets for Lockheed Martin Washington Operations from 2003 to 2006. Prior to that, he served the U.S. Senate Appropriations Committee in a number of key staff leadership posts from 1986 to 2003, including Minority and Majority Staff Director for the full committee.

Ronald P. Johnson has held his present position since April 2010. From 2004 to March 2010, he was the Vice President and General Manager of Commercial Products. Prior to joining ATK in 2001, he was Vice President of Finance, Controller, and Vice President of Logistics for Blount International.

Michael A. Kahn has held his present position since April 1, 2012. From August 2010 through March 2012, he served as the Senior Vice President of Missile Products Group. From 2009 to August 2010, he was Executive Vice President Aerospace Systems. From 2008 to 2009, he was Vice President and General Manager Launch Systems and, from 2001 to 2008, he was Vice President Space Launch Systems. Prior to that, he held a number of leadership positions across a variety of programs and operations of the Company.

Blake E. Larson has held his present position since April 2010. From 2009 to March 2010, he was Senior Vice President and President Space Systems. From 2008 to 2009, he was Executive Vice President Space Systems and General Manager Spacecraft Systems from August 2008 to January 2009.

From 2006 to 2008, he was Executive Vice President of Mission Systems Group. From 2005 to 2006, he was Senior Vice President and President Advanced Propulsion and Space Systems. From 2004 to 2005, he was Vice President and General Manager Space Systems. From 2003 to 2004, he was Executive Vice President Ordnance and Ground Systems. He served as President Precision Fuze Company from 2000 to 2003.

Deborah Moeschl has held the position of Vice President and Interim General Counsel since May 1, 2012. Since April 2012, she has also served as ATK's group counsel for the Defense Group. From 2004 to 2012, she was Assistant General Counsel and Vice President, Armament Systems. From 2003 to 2004, she was Assistant General Counsel and Vice President, Ammunition and Related Products. Prior to that, she served in various legal positions at ATK.

Christine A. Wolf has held her present position since March 7, 2011. She has nearly 30 years of experience in the Human Resources field. Prior to joining ATK, she was the Senior Vice President and Chief Human Resources Officer for Fannie Mae from 2008 to March 2011. Prior to that, she was the Chief Human Resources Officer for E*Trade from 2004 to 2008.

Available Information

You can find reports on our company filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") on our Internet site at www.atk.com under the "Investor Relations" heading free of charge. These include our annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and any amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. We make these reports available as soon as reasonably practicable after they are electronically filed with, or furnished to, the SEC.

You can also obtain these reports from the SEC's Public Reference Room, which is located at 100 F Street NE, Washington, D.C. 20549. Information on the operation of the Public Reference Room is available by phone (1-800-SEC-0330) or on the Internet (www.sec.gov). This site contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

ATK is subject to a number of risks, including those related to being a U.S. Government contractor. Some of the risks facing ATK are discussed below.

ATK's business could be adversely impacted by reductions or changes in NASA or U.S. Government military spending.

As the majority of ATK's sales are to the U.S. Government and its prime contractors, ATK depends heavily on the contracts underlying these programs. Significant portions of ATK's sales come from a small number of contracts. ATK's top five contracts, all of which are contracts with the U.S. Government, accounted for approximately 27% of fiscal 2012 sales. ATK's military small-caliber ammunition contract contributed approximately 15% of total fiscal 2012 sales. The loss or significant reduction of a material program in which ATK participates could have a material adverse effect on ATK's operating results, financial condition, or cash flows.

ATK's small-caliber ammunition operations for the U.S. military and U.S. allies are conducted at the Lake City Army Ammunition Plant ("LCAAP" or "Lake City") in Independence, Missouri. Lake City is the Army's principal small-caliber ammunition production facility and is the primary supplier of the U.S. military's small-caliber ammunition needs. ATK took over operation of this facility on April 1, 2000 and is responsible for the operation and management, including leasing excess space to third parties in the private sector. ATK is currently operating under a four-year supply contract with the U.S.

Army as the primary supplier of small-caliber ammunition to the U.S. DoD for both its training and tactical needs. Production on this contract is expected to continue until September 2013. Through the end of the current contract, ATK will complete government funded projects for modernization of the facility. ATK also has a facilities-use contract for the plant that expires in April 2025. Although the facilities-use contract expires 11 years after the plant production contract, if the plant production contract is not renewed, ATK believes the U.S. Army would relieve ATK of all of its obligations under the facilities-use contract. Future ATK production under this contract or levels of government spending cannot be predicted with certainty. For potential risks associated with the Lake City contract competition, see the risk factor on competition discussed below.

Congress and the President signed the NASA Authorization Act in October 2010 that directed the development of a Space Launch System. Consistent with the NASA Authorization Act, the President's GFY 2012 budget released in February 2011 identified funding for the replacement to Constellation's crew launch vehicle, designated the Space Launch System ("SLS"). Congress directed that, to the maximum extent possible, the SLS should utilize hardware developed for the Constellation program. On September 14, 2011, NASA and key legislative leaders jointly announced the baseline design for SLS. ATK's five-segment solid rocket motors were selected as the propulsion system for the first two SLS test flights (2017 and 2021). At the same time, NASA announced that it will hold a competition for the final design of the propulsion system for SLS, in which ATK will be eligible to participate.

On November 18, 2011, President Obama signed the GFY 2012 NASA Appropriations bill, which provided \$1.8 billion for the SLS. This legislation further specified the configuration of the Heavy Lift Vehicle consistent with the September 14, 2011 announcement by the NASA Administrator on the SLS configuration. The President's budget for government fiscal year 2013 includes a stable funding request for SLS for GFY13 through GFY17. Congress will determine the GFY13 funding level for NASA as well as the amount of the line item in NASA's budget for the SLS program.

In fiscal 2012, NASA sales relating to the SLS contracts were approximately \$283 million and as of March 31, 2012 ATK had approximately:

- \$54 million of billed and unbilled receivables directly related to the program,
- \$80 million of net property, plant, and equipment and other assets related to the SLS and other contracts, and
- \$518 million of goodwill recorded related to the Space Systems Operations reporting unit.

All of these assets would be subject to impairment testing if significant changes are made to the SLS program and related contracts in future periods.

U.S. Government contracts are also dependent on the continuing availability of Congressional appropriations. Congress usually appropriates funds for a given program on a fiscal year basis even though contract performance may take more than one year. As a result, at the outset of a major program, the contract is usually incrementally funded, and additional monies are normally committed to the contract by the procuring agency only as Congress makes appropriations for future fiscal years. In August 2011, Congress passed the Budget Control Act (BCA), which set ceilings for total defense and non-defense spending in U.S. government fiscal years 2012 and 2013. Those limits were reflected in the enacted fiscal year 2012 Department of Defense Appropriations Act and the President's Budget Requests for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2013. The BCA also established a sequestration baseline of total federal spending for a ten-year period, assuming reductions in defense spending of \$487 billion when compared to the ten year forecast submitted with the fiscal year 2012 President's Budget Request for the Department of Defense. Failure by Congress to fulfill the deficit reduction targets set in the BCA will result in the sequestration of funds in each of the specified fiscal years to meet the total spending reduction target established by law. That sequestration, if fully implemented

over the ten-year period, could reduce funds available to the Department of Defense by up to \$500 billion more than the reductions already assumed in the BCA.

If sequestration were triggered by an absence of enacted legislation meeting the conditions of the BCA or otherwise mitigating sequestration, the Department of Defense would be compelled to reduce obligations for each appropriated item within its budget. Such reductions would likely result in the termination, modification or restructuring of procurement and services contracts currently in effect. Department of Defense officials have testified to Congress that they have not commenced planning for sequestration or developing contingency plans to mitigate its impact. If sequestration were to occur in fiscal year 2013, most U.S. Government contracts will be subject to modification if funding is changed. Any failure by Congress to appropriate additional funds to any program in which ATK participates, or any contract modification as a result of funding changes or sequestration, could materially delay or terminate the program. This could have a material adverse effect on ATK's operating results, financial condition, or cash flows.

ATK's contract to develop solid rocket boosters for NASA's SLS Heavy Lift Vehicle (HLV) could be impacted by sequestration in fiscal 2013. NASA will have greater discretion in allocating sequestration reductions due to the cost-plus nature of many NASA contracts and the different baseline for sequestration that affords NASA greater ability to set program priorities.

ATK is subject to intense competition and therefore may not be able to compete successfully.

ATK encounters competition for most contracts and programs. Some of these competitors have substantially greater financial, technical, marketing, manufacturing, distribution, and other resources. ATK's ability to compete for these contracts depends to a large extent upon:

- its effectiveness and innovativeness of research and development programs,
- its ability to offer better program performance at a lower cost than the competitors,
- its readiness with respect to facilities, equipment, and personnel to undertake the programs for which it competes, and
- its past performance and demonstrated capabilities.

In some instances, the U.S. Government directs a program to a single supplier. In these cases, there may be other suppliers who have the capability to compete for the programs involved, but they can only enter or reenter the market if the U.S. Government chooses to open the particular program to competition. ATK's sole-source contracts accounted for 32% of U.S. Government sales in fiscal 2012 and include the following programs: RSRM Space Shuttle boosters, SLS, Trident II missiles, Minuteman III Propulsion Replacement Program, Advanced Medium-Range Air-to-Air Missile, Hellfire, Sensor Fuzed Weapon propulsion systems, multi-purpose tank ammunition rounds, tank ammunition, the AAR-47 missile warning system, Javelin launch tubes, SM-3 Solid Divert and Attitude Control Systems and Third Stage Rocket Motors, STAR™ Motors, Advanced Anti-Radiation Guided Missile ("AARGM"), Mobile Ground-to-Air Radar Jamming System, Spider barrier system, and the Individual Semi-Automatic Airburst System ("ISAAS").

In the commercial ammunition and accessories markets, ATK competes against manufacturers that have well-established brand names and strong market positions. Competitive responses to market dynamics and commodity cost fluctuations could impact the marketplace and cause adverse impacts to ATK financial results.

The downsizing of the munitions industrial base has resulted in a reduction in the number of competitors through consolidations and departures from the industry. This has reduced the number of competitors for some contracts and programs, but has strengthened the capabilities of some of the remaining competitors. In addition, it is possible that there will be increasing competition from the

remaining competitors in business areas where they do not currently compete, particularly in those business areas dealing with electronics.

ATK submitted its proposal for the continued operation of the LCAAP on January 23, 2012, in response to a competitive solicitation issued by the U.S. Army. The contract is expected to be awarded in the fall of 2012. ATK is currently under contract with the U.S. Army to operate the LCAAP until September 2013. Loss of the Lake City contract would reduce Armament Systems' and ATK's sales and profit. The prime contract at Lake City, which includes modernization, accounted for approximately 15% of ATK's total revenue in fiscal 2012.

On September 14, 2011, NASA and key legislative leaders jointly announced the baseline design for SLS. ATK's five-segment solid rocket motors were selected as the propulsion system for the first two SLS test flights (2017 and 2021). At the same time, NASA announced that it will hold a competition in 2015 for the final design of the propulsion system for SLS, in which ATK will be eligible to participate.

ATK may not be able to react to increases in its costs due to the nature of its U.S. Government contracts.

ATK's U.S. Government contracts can be categorized as either "cost-plus" or "fixed-price."

Cost-Plus Contracts. Cost-plus contracts are cost-plus-fixed-fee, cost-plus-incentive-fee, or cost-plus-award-fee contracts. Cost-plus-fixed-fee contracts allow ATK to recover its approved costs plus a fixed fee. Cost-plus-incentive-fee contracts and cost-plus-award-fee contracts allow ATK to recover its approved costs plus a fee that can fluctuate based on actual results as compared to contractual targets for factors such as cost, quality, schedule, and performance. The award or incentive fees that are typically associated with these programs are subject to uncertainty and may be earned over extended periods. In these cases, the associated financial risks are primarily in lower profit rates or program cancellation if cost, schedule, or technical performance issues arise.

Fixed-Price Contracts. Fixed-price contracts are firm-fixed-price, fixed-price-incentive, or fixed-price-level-of-effort contracts. Under firm-fixed-price contracts, ATK agrees to perform certain work for a fixed price and absorb any cost underruns or overruns. Fixed-price-incentive contracts are fixed-price contracts under which the final contract price may be adjusted based on total final costs compared to total target cost, and may be affected by schedule and performance. Fixed-price-level-of-effort contracts allow for a fixed price per labor hour, subject to a contract cap. All fixed-price contracts present the inherent risk of unreimbursed cost overruns. If the initial estimates used to calculate the contract price and the cost to perform the work prove to be incorrect, there could be a material adverse effect on operating results, financial condition, or cash flows. In addition, some contracts have specific provisions relating to cost, schedule, and performance. If ATK fails to meet the terms specified in those contracts, the cost to perform the work could increase or ATK's price could be reduced, which would adversely affect the Company's financial condition. The U.S. Government also regulates the accounting methods under which costs are allocated to U.S. Government contracts.

The following table summarizes how much each of these types of contracts contributed to ATK's U.S. Government business in fiscal 2012:

<i>Cost-plus contracts:</i>	
Cost-plus-fixed-fee	14%
Cost-plus-incentive-fee/cost-plus-award-fee	22%
<i>Fixed-price contracts:</i>	
Firm-fixed-price	64%
Total	100%

ATK uses estimates in accounting for its programs. Changes in estimates could affect ATK's financial results.

Contract accounting requires judgment relative to assessing risks, estimating contract revenues, including the impact of scope change negotiations, estimating program costs, and making assumptions for schedule and technical issues. Due to the size and nature of many of ATK's contracts, the estimation of total revenues and cost at completion is complex and subject to many variables. Assumptions are made regarding the length of time to complete the contract because costs also include expected increases in wages and prices for materials. Similarly, many assumptions are made regarding the future impacts of such things as the business base, efficiency initiatives, cost reduction efforts, and contract changes and claim recovery. Incentives or penalties related to performance on contracts are considered in estimating revenue and profit rates, and are recorded when there is sufficient information to assess anticipated performance. Estimates of award and incentive fees are also used in estimating revenue and profit rates based on actual and anticipated awards.

Because of the significance of the judgments and estimation processes described above, it is likely that materially different amounts could be recorded if ATK used different assumptions or if the underlying circumstances were to change. Changes in underlying assumptions, circumstances or estimates may adversely affect future period financial performance. Additional information on ATK's accounting policies for revenue recognition can be found under "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" in the section titled "Critical Accounting Policies" in Item 7 of this report.

ATK's U.S. Government contracts are subject to termination.

ATK is subject to the risk that the U.S. Government may terminate its contracts with its suppliers, either for convenience or in the event of a default by the contractor. If a cost-plus contract is terminated, the contractor is entitled to reimbursement of its approved costs. If the contractor would have incurred a loss had the entire contract been performed, then no profit is allowed by the U.S. Government. If the termination is for convenience, the contractor is also entitled to receive payment of a total fee proportionate to the percentage of the work completed under the contract. If a fixed-price contract is terminated, the contractor is entitled to receive payment for items delivered to and accepted by the U.S. Government. If the termination is for convenience, the contractor is also entitled to receive fair compensation for work performed plus the costs of settling and paying claims by terminated subcontractors, other settlement expenses, and a reasonable profit on the costs incurred or committed. While the contractor is entitled to these claims under either type of contract, there can be no assurance that these amounts will be recovered. If a contract termination is for default:

- the contractor is paid an amount agreed upon for completed and partially completed products and services accepted by the U.S. Government,
- the U.S. Government is not liable for the contractor's costs for unaccepted items, and is entitled to repayment of any advance payments and progress payments related to the terminated portions of the contract, and
- the contractor may be liable for excess costs incurred by the U.S. Government in procuring undelivered items from another source.

ATK could experience a change or reduction in demand for commercial ammunition.

In recent years, ATK has seen a significant increase in demand for commercial ammunition. Although ATK services a broad base of customers, there is no assurance the recent growth rate can be sustained, which could have an impact on the Company's operating results. In addition, a further shift in consumer demand toward lower-margin products could have an adverse impact on the company's operating results.

ATK is exposed to risks associated with expansion into commercial markets.

ATK's long-term business growth strategy includes expansion into markets such as commercial aerospace structures. Such efforts involve a number of risks, including increased capital expenditures, market uncertainties, schedule delays, performance risk, extended payment terms, diversion of management attention, additional credit risk associated with new customers, and costs incurred in competing with companies with strong brand names and market positions. An unfavorable event or trend in any one or more of these factors could adversely affect ATK's operating results, financial condition, or cash flows.

The level of returns on pension and postretirement plan assets, changes in interest rates and other factors could affect ATK's earnings and cash flows.

ATK's earnings may be positively or negatively impacted by the amount of expense or income recorded for employee benefit plans, primarily pension plans and other postretirement plans. Generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") in the United States of America require ATK to calculate income or expense for the plans using actuarial valuations. These valuations are based on assumptions made relating to financial market and other economic conditions. Changes in key economic indicators can result in changes in these assumptions. The key year-end assumptions used to estimate pension and postretirement benefit expense or income for the following year are the discount rate, the expected long-term rate of return on plan assets, the rate of increase in future compensation levels, mortality rates, and the health care cost trend rate. ATK is required to remeasure its plan assets and benefit obligations annually, which may result in a significant change to equity through other comprehensive income (loss). ATK's pension and other postretirement benefit income or expense can also be affected by legislation or other regulatory actions. Additional information on how ATK's financial statements can be affected by pension plan accounting policies can be found under "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" in the section titled "Critical Accounting Policies" in Item 7 of this report.

International sales are subject to greater risks that sometimes are associated with doing business in foreign countries.

Over the next several years, ATK intends to focus on the expansion of our business into international markets. In fiscal 2012, approximately 15% of ATK's sales were to foreign customers, compared to 14% in the prior year. ATK's international business may pose greater risks than its business in the United States because in some countries there is increased potential for changes in economic, legal and political environments. ATK's international business is also sensitive to changes in a foreign government's national priorities and budgets. International transactions frequently involve increased financial and legal risks arising from foreign exchange rate variability and differing legal systems and customs in other countries. In addition, some international customers require contractors to agree to offset programs that may require in-country purchases or manufacturing or financial support arrangements as a condition to awarding contracts. The contracts may include penalties in the event the Company fails to perform in accordance with the offset requirements. An unfavorable event or trend in any one or more of these factors could adversely affect ATK's operating results, financial condition, or cash flows. Foreign sales subject ATK to numerous stringent U.S. and foreign laws and regulations, including regulations relating to import-export control, exchange controls, the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, and the anti-boycott provisions of the U.S. Export Administration Act. Failure to comply with these laws and regulations could result in material adverse consequences to ATK.

Other risks associated with U.S. Government contracts may expose ATK to adverse consequences.

In addition, like all U.S. Government contractors, ATK is subject to risks associated with uncertain cost factors related to:

- scarce technological skills and components,
- the frequent need to bid on programs in advance of design completion, which may result in unforeseen technological difficulties and/or cost overruns,
- the substantial time and effort required for design and development,
- design complexity,
- rapid obsolescence, and
- the potential need for design improvement.

ATK has a substantial amount of debt, and the cost of servicing that debt could adversely affect ATK's business and hinder ATK's ability to make payments on its debt.

As of March 31, 2012, ATK had total debt of \$1.3 billion. In addition, ATK had \$175.8 million of outstanding but undrawn letters of credit and, taking into account these letters of credit, an additional \$424.2 million of availability under its revolving credit facility. Additional information on ATK's debt can be found under "Liquidity and Capital Resources" in Item 7 of this report.

ATK has demands on its cash resources in addition to interest and principal payments on its debt including, among others, operating expenses. ATK's level of indebtedness, possible interest rate increases, and these significant demands on ATK's cash resources could:

- make it more difficult for ATK to satisfy its obligations,
- require ATK to dedicate a substantial portion of its cash flow from operations to payments on its debt, thereby reducing the amount of cash flow available for working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions, share repurchases, dividends, and other general corporate purposes,
- limit ATK's flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in the defense and aerospace industries,
- place ATK at a competitive disadvantage compared to competitors that have lower debt service obligations and significantly greater operating and financing flexibility,
- limit, along with the financial and other restrictive covenants applicable to ATK's indebtedness, among other things, ATK's ability to borrow additional funds,
- increase ATK's vulnerability to general adverse economic and industry conditions, and
- result in a default event upon a failure to comply with financial covenants contained in ATK's senior credit facilities which, if not cured or waived, could have a material adverse effect on ATK's business, financial condition, or results of operations.

ATK's ability to pay interest on and repay its long-term debt and to satisfy its other liabilities will depend upon future operating performance and ATK's ability to refinance its debt as it becomes due. ATK's future operating performance and ability to refinance will be affected by prevailing economic conditions at that time and financial, business and other factors, many of which are beyond ATK's control.

If ATK is unable to service its indebtedness and fund operating costs, ATK will be forced to adopt alternative strategies that may include:

- reducing or delaying expenditures for capital equipment and/or share repurchases,
- seeking additional debt financing or equity capital,
- selling assets, or
- restructuring or refinancing debt.

There can be no assurance that any such strategies could be implemented on satisfactory terms, if at all.

ATK's business could be negatively impacted by security threats and other disruptions.

As a defense contractor, ATK faces certain security threats, including threats to its information technology infrastructure and unlawful attempts to gain access to its proprietary or classified information. ATK's information technology networks and related systems are critical to the smooth operation of its business and essential to its ability to perform day-to-day operations. Loss of security within this critical operational infrastructure could disrupt ATK's operations, require significant management attention and resources and could have a material adverse effect on ATK's performance.

ATK also manages information technology systems for various customers. While ATK maintains information security policies and procedures for managing these systems, the Company generally faces the same security threats for these systems as for its own systems. Computer viruses, malware, attempts to gain access to customer data or other electronic security breaches could lead to disruptions in mission critical systems for ATK's customers, unauthorized release of confidential or personally identifiable information and corruption of customer data.

These events could damage ATK's reputation and lead to financial losses from remedial actions it must take, potential liability to customers and litigation expenses.

Disruptions in the supply of key raw materials and difficulties in the supplier qualification process, as well as increases in prices of raw materials, could adversely impact ATK.

Key raw materials used in ATK's operations include aluminum, steel, steel alloys, copper, zinc, lead, graphite fiber, prepreg, hydroxy terminated polybutadiene, epoxy resins and adhesives, ethylene propylene diene monomer rubbers, cotton fiber, wood pulp cellulose, diethylether, x-ray film, plasticizers and nitrate esters, impregnated ablative materials, various natural and synthetic rubber compounds, polybutadiene, acrylonitrile, and ammonium perchlorate. ATK also purchases chemicals; electronic, electro-mechanical and mechanical components; subassemblies; and subsystems that are integrated with the manufactured parts for final assembly into finished products and systems.

ATK monitors sources of supply to attempt to assure that adequate raw materials and other supplies needed in manufacturing processes are available. As a U.S. Government contractor, ATK is frequently limited to procuring materials and components from sources of supply approved by the U.S. DoD. In addition, as business conditions, the DoD budget, and Congressional allocations change, suppliers of specialty chemicals and materials sometimes consider dropping low volume items from their product lines, which may require, as it has in the past, qualification of new suppliers for raw materials on key programs. The supply of ammonium perchlorate, a principal raw material used in ATK's operations, is limited to a single source that supplies the entire domestic solid propellant industry. This single source, however, maintains two separate manufacturing lines a reasonable distance apart, which mitigates the likelihood of a fire, explosion, or other problem impacting all production. ATK may also rely on one primary supplier for other production materials. Although other suppliers of the same materials may exist, the addition of a new supplier may require ATK to qualify the new

source for use. The qualification process may impact ATK's profitability or ability to meet contract deliveries.

Certain suppliers of materials used in the manufacturing of rocket motors have discontinued the production of some materials. These materials include certain insulation and resin materials for rocket motor cases and aerospace-grade rayon for nozzles. ATK has qualified new replacement materials for some programs. For other programs, ATK or ATK's customer has procured sufficient inventory to cover current program requirements and is in the process of qualifying new replacement materials to be qualified in time to meet future production needs. ATK's profitability may be affected if unforeseen difficulties in developing and qualifying replacement materials occur.

ATK is also impacted by increases in the prices of raw materials used in production on commercial and fixed-price business. ATK has seen a significant fluctuation in the prices of commodity metals, including copper, lead, steel, and zinc. The fluctuating costs of natural gas and electricity also have an impact on the cost of operating ATK's factories.

Prolonged disruptions in the supply of any of ATK's key raw materials, difficulty completing qualification of new sources of supply, implementing use of replacement materials or new sources of supply, or a continuing increase in the prices of raw materials and energy could have a material adverse effect on ATK's operating results, financial condition, or cash flows.

ATK is subject to procurement and other related laws and regulations, non-compliance with which may expose ATK to adverse consequences.

ATK is subject to extensive and complex U.S. Government procurement laws and regulations, along with ongoing U.S. Government audits and reviews of contract procurement, performance, and administration. ATK could suffer adverse consequences if it were to fail to comply, even inadvertently, with these laws and regulations or with laws governing the export of controlled products and commodities; or commit a significant violation of any other federal law. These consequences could include contract termination; civil and criminal penalties; and, under certain circumstances, ATK's suspension and debarment from future U.S. Government contracts for a period of time. In addition, foreign sales are subject to greater variability and risk than ATK's domestic sales. Foreign sales subject ATK to numerous stringent U.S. and foreign laws and regulations, including regulations relating to import-export control, exchange controls, the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, and the anti-boycott provisions of the U.S. Export Administration Act. Failure to comply with these laws and regulations could result in material adverse consequences to ATK.

In addition to the regulation-related risks identified above, the manufacture, sale and purchase of firearms and ammunition are also subject to extensive governmental regulation on the federal, state and local levels. Changes in regulation could materially adversely affect our business by restricting the types of products we manufacture or sell or by imposing additional costs on us or our customers in connection with the manufacture or sale of our products. Regulatory proposals, even if never enacted, may affect firearms or ammunition sales as a result of consumer perceptions. While we do not believe that existing federal and state legislation relating to the regulation of firearms and ammunition had a material adverse effect on our sales, no assurance can be given that more restrictive regulations, if proposed or enacted, will not have a material adverse effect on us in the future.

Novation of U.S. Government contracts involves risk.

When U.S. Government contracts are transferred from one contractor to another, such as in connection with the sale of a business, the U.S. Government may require that the parties enter into a novation agreement. A novation agreement generally provides that:

- the transferring contractor guarantees or otherwise assumes liability for the performance of the acquiring contractor's obligations under the contract,
- the acquiring contractor assumes all obligations under the contract, and
- the U.S. Government recognizes the transfer of the contract and related assets.

Failure of ATK's subcontractors to perform their contractual obligations could materially and adversely impact ATK's prime contract performance and ability to obtain future business.

ATK relies on subcontracts with other companies to perform a portion of the services ATK provides its customers on many of its contracts. There is a risk that ATK may have disputes with its subcontractors, including disputes regarding the quality and timeliness of work performed by the subcontractor, customer concerns about the subcontract, ATK's failure to extend existing task orders or issue new task orders under a subcontract, or ATK's hiring of personnel of a subcontractor. A failure by one or more of ATK's subcontractors to satisfactorily provide on a timely basis the agreed-upon supplies or perform the agreed-upon services may materially and adversely impact ATK's ability to perform its obligations as the prime contractor. Subcontractor performance deficiencies could result in a customer terminating a contract for default. A default termination could expose ATK to liability and have a material adverse effect on the ability to compete for future contracts and orders.

ATK's future success will depend, in part, on its ability to develop new technologies and maintain a qualified workforce to meet the needs of its customers.

Virtually all of the products produced and sold by ATK are highly engineered and require sophisticated manufacturing and system integration techniques and capabilities. Both the commercial and government markets in which the Company operates are characterized by rapidly changing technologies. The product and program needs of ATK's government and commercial customers change and evolve regularly. Accordingly, ATK's future performance in part depends on its ability to identify emerging technological trends, develop and manufacture competitive products, and bring those products to market quickly at cost-effective prices. In addition, because of the highly specialized nature of its business, ATK must be able to hire and retain the skilled and appropriately qualified personnel necessary to perform the services required by its customers. ATK's operating results, financial condition, or cash flows may be adversely affected if it is unable to develop new products that meet customers' changing needs or successfully attract and retain qualified personnel.

Due to the volatile and flammable nature of its products, fires or explosions may disrupt ATK's business.

Many of ATK's products involve the manufacture and/or handling of a variety of explosive and flammable materials. From time to time, these activities have resulted in incidents which have temporarily shut down or otherwise disrupted some manufacturing processes, causing production delays and resulting in liability for workplace injuries and fatalities. ATK has safety and loss prevention programs which require detailed pre-construction reviews of process changes and new operations, along with routine safety audits of operations involving explosive materials, to mitigate such incidents, as well as a variety of insurance policies. However, ATK cannot ensure that it will not experience similar incidents in the future or that any similar incidents will not result in production delays or otherwise have a material adverse effect on its results of operations, financial condition, or cash flows.

ATK is subject to environmental laws and regulations that govern both past practices and current compliance which may expose ATK to adverse consequences.

ATK's operations and ownership or use of real property are subject to a number of federal, state, and local environmental laws and regulations, including those for discharge of hazardous materials, remediation of contaminated sites, and restoration of damage to the environment. At certain sites that ATK owns or operates or formerly owned or operated, there is known or potential contamination that ATK is required to investigate, remediate, or provide resource restoration. ATK could incur substantial costs, including remediation costs, resource restoration costs, fines, and penalties, or third party property damage or personal injury claims, as a result of liabilities associated with past practices or violations of environmental laws or non-compliance with environmental permits.

ATK expects that a portion of its environmental compliance and remediation costs will be recoverable under U.S. Government contracts. Some of the remediation costs that are not recoverable from the U.S. Government that are associated with facilities purchased in a business acquisition may be covered by various indemnification agreements, as described below.

- As part of its acquisition of the Hercules Aerospace Company in fiscal 1995, ATK generally assumed responsibility for environmental compliance at the facilities acquired from Hercules (the "Hercules Facilities"). ATK believes that a portion of the compliance and remediation costs associated with the Hercules Facilities will be recoverable under U.S. Government contracts. If ATK were unable to recover those environmental remediation costs under these contracts, ATK believes these costs will be covered by Hercules Incorporated, a subsidiary of Ashland Inc., ("Hercules") under environmental agreements entered into in connection with the Hercules acquisition. Under these agreements, Hercules has agreed to indemnify ATK for environmental conditions relating to releases or hazardous waste activities occurring prior to ATK's purchase of the Hercules Facilities as long as they were identified in accordance with the terms of the agreement; fines relating to pre-acquisition environmental compliance; and environmental claims arising out of breaches of Hercules' representations and warranties. Hercules is not required to indemnify ATK for any individual claims below \$50 thousand. Hercules is obligated to indemnify ATK for the lowest cost response of remediation required at the facility that is acceptable to the applicable regulatory agencies. ATK is not responsible for conducting any remedial activities with respect to the Clearwater, FL facility. In accordance with its agreement with Hercules, ATK notified Hercules of all known contamination on non-federal lands on or before March 31, 2000, and on federal lands on or before March 31, 2005.
- ATK generally assumed responsibility for environmental compliance at the Thiokol Facilities acquired from Alcoa Inc. ("Alcoa") in fiscal 2002. ATK expects that a portion of the compliance and remediation costs associated with the acquired Thiokol Facilities will be recoverable under U.S. Government contracts. In accordance with its agreement with Alcoa, ATK notified Alcoa of all known environmental remediation issues as of January 30, 2004. Of these known issues, ATK is responsible for any costs not recovered through U.S. Government contracts at Thiokol Facilities up to \$29 million, ATK and Alcoa have agreed to split evenly any amounts between \$29 million and \$49 million, and ATK is responsible for any payments in excess of \$49 million. At this time, ATK believes that costs not recovered through U.S. Government contracts will be immaterial.

ATK cannot ensure that the U.S. Government, Hercules, Alcoa, or other third parties will reimburse it for any particular environmental costs or reimburse ATK in a timely manner or that any claims for indemnification will not be disputed. U.S. Government reimbursements for cleanups are financed out of a particular agency's operating budget and the ability of a particular governmental agency to make timely reimbursements for cleanup costs will be subject to national budgetary constraints. ATK's failure to obtain full or timely reimbursement from the U.S. Government, Hercules,

Alcoa, or other third parties could have a material adverse effect on its operating results, financial condition, or cash flows.

In December 2001, ATK received notice from the State of Utah of a potential claim against ATK under Section 107(f) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act ("CERCLA") for natural resource damages at Bacchus, one of the Hercules Facilities, in Magna, Utah. The notice letter, which was issued to preserve the State's rights under CERCLA, also expressly acknowledged the State's willingness to allow ATK to go forward with its currently-planned monitoring and remediation program. The State's preliminary estimate of damages contained in this claim was \$139 million, which is based on known and alleged groundwater contamination at and near Bacchus and is related to Hercules' manufacturing operations at the site. ATK has had discussions with the State regarding this claim and entered into a tolling agreement with the State in fiscal 2002. In fiscal 2003, ATK entered into a similar tolling agreement with the State regarding the Promontory facility that was acquired from Alcoa in the acquisition of Thiokol. These agreements allow ATK time to continue to identify and address the contamination by the normal and planned regulatory remediation processes in Utah. The tolling agreements expire in January 2016 and September 2012, respectively. Although ATK has previously made accruals for its best estimate of the probable and reasonably estimable costs related to the remediation obligations known to ATK with respect to the affected areas, ATK cannot yet predict if or when a suit may be filed against it, nor can ATK determine any additional costs that may be incurred in connection with this matter.

While ATK has environmental management programs in place to mitigate risks, environmental laws and regulations have not had a material adverse effect on ATK's operating results, financial condition, or cash flows in the past, and it is difficult to predict whether they will have a material impact in the future.

Capital market volatility could adversely impact ATK's earnings because of ATK's capital structure.

As of March 31, 2012, ATK had a total of \$199 million of convertible senior subordinated notes outstanding, subject to the terms of the indenture. The indenture requires ATK to satisfy up to the principal amount of these notes solely in cash. In addition, the indenture requires ATK to pay any additional amounts above the principal amount of the notes in cash, common stock, or a combination of cash and common stock at ATK's discretion. As the price of ATK's common stock increases above the conversion price of the notes, ATK includes the dilutive impact of the number of shares that would be issued if converted, which decreases earnings per share.

ATK is also exposed to the risk of fluctuation in interest rates. If interest rates increase, ATK may incur increased interest expense on variable interest-rate debt or short-term borrowings, which could have an adverse impact on ATK's operating results and cash flows.

ATK may pursue or complete acquisitions, or other transactions, which represent additional risk and could impact future financial results.

ATK's business strategy includes the potential for future acquisitions or other transactions. Acquisitions involve a number of risks including integration of the acquired company with ATK's operations and unanticipated liabilities or contingencies related to the acquired company. ATK cannot ensure that the expected benefits of any future acquisitions will be realized. Costs could be incurred on pursuits or proposed acquisitions that have not yet or may not close which could significantly impact ATK's operating results, financial condition, or cash flows. Additionally, after the acquisition, unforeseen issues could arise which adversely affect the anticipated returns or which are otherwise not recoverable as an adjustment to the purchase price. Even after careful integration efforts, actual operating results may vary significantly from initial estimates. Furthermore, ATK may engage in other strategic business transactions. Such transactions could cause unanticipated costs and difficulties, may

not achieve intended results, and may require significant time and attention from management which could have an adverse impact on our business, operating results, financial condition, or cash flows.

ATK's profitability could be impacted by unanticipated changes in its tax provisions or exposure to additional income tax liabilities.

ATK's business operates in many locations under government jurisdictions that impose income taxes. Changes in domestic or foreign income tax laws and regulations, or their interpretation, could result in higher or lower income tax rates assessed or changes in the taxability of certain revenues or the deductibility of certain expenses, thereby affecting income tax expense and profitability. In addition, audits by income tax authorities could result in unanticipated increases in income tax expense.

ATK is involved in a number of legal proceedings. We cannot predict the outcome of litigation and other contingencies with certainty.

ATK is subject to lawsuits, investigations, and disputes (some of which involve substantial amounts claimed) which arise out of the conduct of ATK's business. Resolution of these matters can be prolonged and costly, and ATK's business may be adversely affected by the ultimate outcome of these matters that cannot be predicted with certainty. Moreover, ATK's potential liabilities are subject to change over time due to new developments, changes in settlement strategy, or the impact of evidentiary requirements, and we may become subject to or be required to pay damage awards or settlements that could have a material adverse affect on our results of operations, cash flows, and financial condition. Additional information can be found in Item 3 of this report.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

There are no unresolved staff comments as of the date of this report.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

Facilities. As of March 31, 2012, ATK occupied manufacturing, assembly, warehouse, test, research, development, and office facilities having a total floor space of approximately 21 million square feet. These facilities are either owned or leased, or are occupied under facilities-use contracts with the U.S. Government.

As of March 31, 2012, ATK's operating segments had significant operations at the following locations:

Aerospace Systems	Commerce, CA; Goleta, CA; San Diego, CA; Beltsville, MD; Iuka, MS; Dayton, OH; Brigham City/ Promontory, UT; Clearfield, UT; Magna, UT
Armament Systems	Mesa, AZ; Elk River, MN; Plymouth, MN; Independence, MO; Radford, VA
Missile Products	Woodland Hills, CA; Clearwater, FL; Elkton, MD; Ronkonkoma, NY; Fort Worth, TX ; Rocket Center, WV
Security and Sporting	Oroville, CA; Boise, ID; Lewiston, ID; Anoka, MN; Fenton, MO; Bozeman, MT; Lares, Puerto Rico; Mayaguez, Puerto Rico; Norfolk, VA; Onalaska, WI; the Dominican Republic
Corporate	Minneapolis, MN; Arlington, VA

The following table summarizes the floor space, in thousands of square feet, occupied by each operating segment as of March 31, 2012:

	Owned	Leased	Government Owned(1)	Total
Aerospace Systems	5,321	3,635	479	9,435
Armament Systems	202	373	6,532	7,107
Missile Products	489	505	1,110	2,104
Security and Sporting	1,615	775	—	2,390
Corporate	—	155	—	155
Total	7,627	5,443	8,121	21,191
Percentage of total	36%	26%	38%	100%

- (1) These facilities are occupied under facilities contracts that generally require ATK to pay for all utilities, services, and maintenance costs.

Land. ATK also uses land that it owns or leases for assembly, test, and evaluation, in Brigham City, Corrine, and Magna, UT, which is used by Aerospace Systems; in Elk River, MN, and Socorro, NM, which are used by Armament Systems.

ATK personnel occupy space at the following facilities that are not owned or operated by ATK: Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, AL; Kennedy Space Center, Cape Canaveral, FL; Vandenberg Air Force Base, Vandenberg, CA; and Picatinny Arsenal, Picatinny, NJ. The square footage of these facilities are included in the table above.

ATK's properties are well maintained and in good operating condition and are sufficient to meet ATK's near-term operating requirements.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

From time to time, ATK is subject to various legal proceedings, including lawsuits, which arise out of, and are incidental to, the conduct of ATK's business. ATK does not consider any of such proceedings that are currently pending, individually or in the aggregate, notwithstanding that the unfavorable resolution of any matter may have a material effect on our net earnings in any particular quarter, to be material to its business or likely to result in a material adverse effect on its future operating results, financial condition, or cash flows.

On or about April 10, 2006, a former ATK employee filed a qui tam complaint in federal court in Utah alleging that ATK knowingly submitted claims for payment to the U.S. Government for defective LUU series illuminating flares that failed to conform to certain safety specifications and falsely certified compliance with those specifications. On January 23, 2012, the parties met in a mediation session that resulted in an agreement to settle the lawsuit. As a result of the settlement agreement, ATK established a litigation accrual of \$25.5 million during fiscal 2012. This payment was made in April 2012. An additional warranty accrual of approximately \$10.7 million was recorded during fiscal 2012 as the Company will retrofit up to 76,000 flares as part of the settlement.

U.S. Government Investigations. ATK is also subject to U.S. Government investigations from which civil, criminal, or administrative proceedings could result. Such proceedings could involve claims by the U.S. Government for fines, penalties, compensatory and treble damages, restitution, and/or forfeitures. Under government regulations, a company, or one or more of its operating divisions or subdivisions, can also be suspended or debarred from government contracts, or lose its export privileges, based on the results of investigations. ATK believes, based upon all available information, that the outcome of any such pending government investigations will not have a material adverse effect on its operating results, financial condition, or cash flows.

Environmental Liabilities. ATK's operations and ownership or use of real property are subject to a number of federal, state, and local laws and regulations, including those for discharge of hazardous materials, remediation of contaminated sites, and restoration of damage to the environment. Due in part to their complexity and pervasiveness, such laws and regulations have resulted in ATK being involved with a number of related legal proceedings, claims, and remediation obligations. ATK routinely assesses, based on in-depth studies, expert analyses, and legal reviews, its contingencies, obligations, and commitments for remediation of contaminated sites and past practices, including assessments of ranges and probabilities of recoveries from other responsible parties. ATK's policy is to accrue and charge to expense in the current period any identified exposures related to environmental liabilities based on estimates of investigation, cleanup, monitoring, and resource restoration costs to be incurred.

ATK could incur substantial costs, including cleanup costs, resource restoration, fines, and penalties or third-party property damage or personal injury claims, as a result of violations or liabilities under environmental laws or non-compliance with environmental permits. While environmental laws and regulations have not had a material adverse effect on ATK's operating results, financial condition, or cash flows in the past, and ATK has environmental management programs in place to mitigate these risks, it is difficult to predict whether they will have a material impact in the future.

The description of certain environmental matters contained in Part II, Item 7, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" under the heading "Contingencies" is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 4: MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS, AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

ATK's common stock is listed and traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "ATK". The following table presents the high and low sales prices of the common stock for the periods indicated:

<u>Period</u>	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>
Fiscal 2012:		
Quarter ended March 31, 2012	\$62.95	\$49.78
Quarter ended January 1, 2012	64.76	52.07
Quarter ended October 2, 2011	72.53	51.26
Quarter ended July 3, 2011	76.24	66.17
Fiscal 2011:		
Quarter ended March 31, 2011	\$78.17	\$66.90
Quarter ended January 2, 2011	79.96	71.78
Quarter ended October 3, 2010	76.15	60.13
Quarter ended July 4, 2010	83.98	61.24

The number of holders of record of ATK's common stock as of May 13, 2012 was 5,904.

During fiscal 2012, ATK paid quarterly dividends of \$0.20 per share, totalling \$26.6 million. On May 1, 2012, ATK's Board of Directors declared a quarterly cash dividend of \$0.20 per share payable on June 28, 2012, to stockholders of record on June 11, 2012. We cannot be certain that ATK will continue to declare dividends in the future, and as such, the amount and timing of any future dividends

are not determinable. ATK's dividend policy is reviewed by the Board of Directors in light of relevant factors, including our earnings, liquidity position, financial condition, capital requirements, and credit ratings, as well as the extent to which the payment of cash dividends may be restricted by covenants contained in ATK's 6.875% and 6.75% Senior Subordinated Notes and its Senior Credit Facility (as described under "Liquidity and Capital Resources" in Item 7 of this report). As of March 31, 2012, ATK's 6.875% and 6.75% Senior Subordinated Notes limit the aggregate sum of dividends, share repurchases, and other designated restricted payments to an amount based on ATK's net income, stock issuance proceeds, and certain other items, less restricted payments made, since April 1, 2001. As of March 31, 2012, this limit was approximately \$710.4 million. As of March 31, 2012, the Senior Credit Facility allows ATK to make unlimited "restricted payments" (as defined in the credit agreement), which among other items, would allow payments for future stock repurchases, as long as ATK maintains a certain amount of liquidity and maintains certain senior debt limits, with a limit, when those senior debt limits are not met, of \$250 million plus proceeds of any equity issuances plus 50% of net income since October 7, 2010. The Senior Credit Facility also prohibits dividend payments if loan defaults exist or the financial covenants contained in the Facility are not met.

Equity Compensation Plan Information

The following table gives information about ATK's common stock that may be issued upon the exercise of options, warrants and rights under each of ATK's existing equity compensation plans as of March 31, 2012:

Plan category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights (a)	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights (b)	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a)) (c)
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders:			
1990 Equity Incentive Plan(1)			
Stock Options	214,286	\$62.38	—
Deferred Compensation(2)	73,067	—	—
Non-Employee Director Restricted Stock Plan(1) .			
Deferred Compensation(2)	9,474	—	—
2005 Stock Incentive Plan(3)			99,360
Stock Options	171,661	61.70	—
Performance Awards(4)	750,277	—	—
Deferred Compensation(2)	101,533	—	—
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders:			
2000 Stock Incentive Plan(1)			
Stock Options	32,175	61.27	—
Total	1,352,473	\$62.02	99,360

(1) No additional awards may be granted under this plan.

(2) Shares reserved for payment of deferred stock units in accordance with the terms of the plan.

- (3) Under the 2005 Stock Incentive Plan, no more than 2,350,000 shares are available for performance awards, restricted stock awards, restricted stock units, dividend equivalents, and stock awards, and of that number only 50,000 shares may be issued as stock awards. No more than 119,118 shares in the aggregate may be granted pursuant to awards to non-employee directors of ATK.
- (4) Shares reserved for issuance in connection with outstanding performance awards. The amount shown assumes the maximum payout of the performance shares based on achievement of the highest level of performance. The actual number of shares to be issued depends on the performance levels achieved for the respective performance periods.

The 2000 Stock Incentive Plan (the "2000 Plan") is administered by the Personnel and Compensation Committee (the "P&C Committee") of ATK's Board of Directors. ATK stopped granting options and all other awards under the 2000 Plan in January 2004 and is only continuing the plan for the exercise, payment or forfeiture of awards granted in or before January 2004. Under the 2000 Plan, all employees (other than officers and directors), consultants, and independent contractors providing services to ATK or its affiliates were eligible to receive awards. The P&C Committee designated the participants who received awards, determined the types and amounts of awards granted, and determined the terms and conditions of awards granted, subject to the provisions of the 2000 Plan. Awards granted under the 2000 Plan consisted of stock options, restricted stock, and performance awards. Options granted under the 2000 Plan have an exercise price equal to the fair market value of ATK's common stock on the date of grant. Options granted under the 2000 Plan prior to January 2004 vested in three equal annual installments and have a term of 10 years. Options granted after January 2004 vested after three years and have a term of seven or ten years. If an option holder's employment terminates, the option remains exercisable for a fixed period of time, as determined by the P&C Committee, up to the remainder of the option's term. Payment of the exercise price of an option may be made in cash or in shares of ATK common stock previously acquired by the option holder.

ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased(1)	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Program	Maximum Number of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Program(2)*
January 1 - January 29	—	\$ —	—	
January 30 - February 26	7,951	58.66	—	
February 27 - March 31	12,513	50.57	—	
Fiscal quarter ended March 31, 2012	20,464	\$53.71	—	3,990,423

* The maximum number of shares that may yet be purchased under the program was calculated using the ATK closing stock price of \$50.12 on March 31, 2012.

- (1) The 20,464 shares purchased represent shares withheld to pay taxes upon vesting of shares of restricted stock and performance shares that were granted under ATK's incentive compensation plans.
- (2) On August 5, 2008, ATK's Board authorized the repurchase of up to 5 million shares. The Board had determined that the repurchase program would serve primarily to offset dilution from the Company's employee and director benefit compensation programs, but it could also be used for other corporate purposes, as determined by the Board. During fiscal 2009, ATK repurchased 299,956 shares for \$31.6 million. No shares were purchased pursuant to this authorization during fiscal 2010 or 2011. In fiscal 2012, ATK repurchased 742,000 shares for \$50.0 million. On

January 31, 2012, ATK's Board of Directors authorized a new share repurchase program of up to \$200 million worth of shares of ATK common stock, executable over the next two years. The shares may be purchased from time to time in open market, block purchase, or negotiated transactions, subject to compliance with applicable laws and regulations. The new repurchase authorization also allows the Company to make repurchases under Rule 10b5-1 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. This share repurchase program replaces the prior program authorized in 2008.

The discussion of limitations upon the payment of dividends as a result of the indentures governing ATK's debt instruments as discussed in Part II, Item 7, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" under the heading "Debt," is incorporated herein by reference.

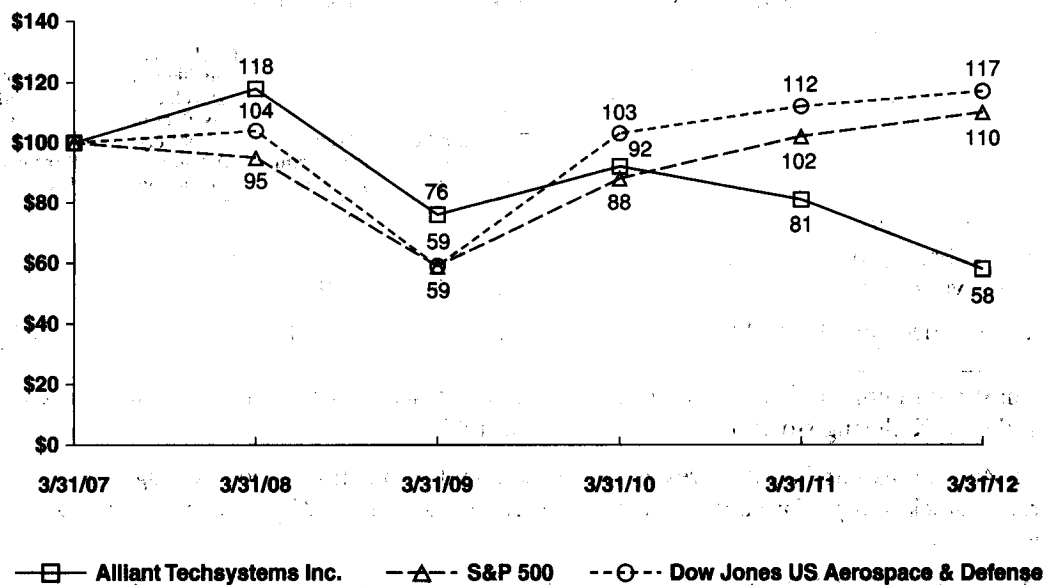
STOCKHOLDER RETURN PERFORMANCE GRAPH

The following graph compares, for the five fiscal years ended March 31, 2012, the cumulative total return for ATK common stock with the comparable cumulative total return of two indexes:

- Standard & Poor's Composite 500 Index, a broad equity market index; and
- Dow Jones U.S. Aerospace and Defense Index, a published industry index.

The graph assumes that on April 1, 2007, \$100 was invested in ATK common stock (at the closing price on the previous trading day) and in each of the indexes. The comparison assumes that all dividends, if any, were reinvested. The graph indicates the dollar value of each hypothetical \$100 investment as of March 31 in each of the years 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, and 2012.

COMPARISON OF 5 YEAR CUMULATIVE TOTAL RETURN



ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

	Years Ended March 31				
(Amounts in thousands except per share data)	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Results of Operations					
Sales	\$4,613,399	\$4,842,264	\$4,807,666	\$4,583,224	\$4,171,725
Cost of sales	3,618,503	3,840,698	3,776,355	3,607,312	3,325,410
Gross profit	994,896	1,001,566	1,031,311	975,912	846,315
Operating expenses:					
Research and development	66,403	64,960	75,896	81,529	68,333
Selling	169,984	164,063	168,986	161,805	131,068
General and administrative	262,923	246,817	236,084	239,621	216,386
Trade name and goodwill impairment(2)	—	—	38,008	108,500	—
Income before interest, income taxes, and noncontrolling interest	495,586	525,726	512,337	384,457	430,528
Interest expense, net	(88,620)	(87,052)	(76,920)	(86,408)	(102,473)
Income before income taxes and noncontrolling interest	406,966	438,674	435,417	298,049	328,055
Income tax provision	143,762	124,963	156,473	157,096	118,678
Income before noncontrolling interest	263,204	313,711	278,944	140,953	209,377
Less net income attributable to noncontrolling interest	592	536	230	187	376
Net income attributable to Alliant Techsystems Inc.	<u>\$ 262,612</u>	<u>\$ 313,175</u>	<u>\$ 278,714</u>	<u>\$ 140,766</u>	<u>\$ 209,001</u>
Alliant Techsystems Inc.'s earnings per common share:					
Basic	<u>\$ 7.99</u>	<u>\$ 9.41</u>	<u>\$ 8.48</u>	<u>\$ 4.30</u>	<u>\$ 6.35</u>
Diluted	<u>\$ 7.93</u>	<u>\$ 9.32</u>	<u>\$ 8.33</u>	<u>\$ 4.14</u>	<u>\$ 5.94</u>
Financial Position					
Net current assets	\$1,089,915	\$ 995,747	\$ 931,163	\$ 573,434	\$ 617,029
Net property, plant, and equipment ..	604,498	587,749	561,931	540,041	492,336
Total assets(1)	4,541,746	4,443,845	3,869,624	3,577,345	3,196,194
Long-term debt (including current portion)	1,302,002	1,609,709	1,393,554	1,387,603	1,364,301
Total Alliant Techsystems Inc. stockholders' equity(1)	1,226,795	1,156,758	798,594	665,971	810,344
Other Data					
Depreciation and amortization of intangible assets	\$ 108,885	\$ 111,186	\$ 99,830	\$ 85,753	\$ 77,486
Capital expenditures(3)	122,292	130,201	143,472	111,481	100,709
Cash dividends per common share ...	0.80	0.20	—	—	—
Gross margin (gross profit as a percentage of sales)	21.6%	20.7%	21.5%	21.3%	20.3%

- (1) In fiscal 2008, ATK adopted the measurement provisions of the new standard on accounting for defined benefit pension and other postretirement plans and remeasured its defined benefit pension and other postretirement plan assets and benefit obligations. The after-tax cumulative effect

changes of this adoption included a net decrease in total Alliant Techsystems Inc. stockholders' equity of \$38.6 million and an increase of \$30.7 million in total assets.

- (2) In fiscal 2010, ATK recorded a non-cash asset impairment charge of \$38.0 million related to the decision to discontinue use of the Thiokol and MRC trade names. ATK recorded a goodwill impairment charge of \$108.5 million in fiscal 2009.
- (3) Capital expenditures are shown net of capital expenditures included in accounts payable and financed through operating leases.

See Note 4 to the consolidated financial statements for a description of acquisitions made since the beginning of fiscal 2010.

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

(Dollar amounts in thousands except share and per share data or unless otherwise indicated)

Forward-Looking Information is Subject to Risk and Uncertainty

Some of the statements made and information contained in this report, excluding historical information, are "forward-looking statements" as defined in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements give ATK's current expectations or forecasts of future events. Words such as "may," "will," "expected," "intend," "estimate," "anticipate," "believe," "project," or "continue," and similar expressions are used to identify forward-looking statements. From time to time, ATK also may provide oral or written forward-looking statements in other materials released to the public. Any or all forward-looking statements in this report and in any public statements ATK makes could be materially different. They can be affected by assumptions used or by known or unknown risks or uncertainties. Consequently, no forward-looking statements can be guaranteed. Actual results may vary materially. You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on any forward-looking statements. You should also understand that it is not possible to predict or identify all such factors and should not consider the following list to be a complete statement of all potential risks and uncertainties. Any change in the following factors may impact the achievement of results:

- reductions or changes in NASA or U.S. Government military spending and budgetary policies, including impacts of potential sequestration under the Budget Control Act of 2011, and sourcing strategies,
- intense competition,
- increases in costs, which ATK may not be able to react to due to the nature of its U.S. Government contracts,
- changes in cost and revenue estimates and/or timing of programs,
- the potential termination of U.S. Government contracts and the potential inability to recover termination costs,
- reduction or change in demand for commercial ammunition,
- risks associated with expansion into commercial markets,
- actual pension and other postretirement plan asset returns and assumptions regarding future returns, discount rates, service costs, mortality rates, and health care cost trend rates,
- greater risk associated with international business,
- other risks associated with U.S. Government contracts that might expose ATK to adverse consequences,
- costs of servicing ATK's debt, including cash requirements and interest rate fluctuations,
- information security threats or other disruptions,
- supply, availability, and costs of raw materials and components, including commodity price fluctuations,
- government laws and other rules and regulations applicable to ATK, such as procurement and import-export control,
- the novation of U.S. Government contracts,
- performance of ATK's subcontractors,

- development of key technologies and retention of a qualified workforce,
- fires or explosions at any of ATK's facilities,
- environmental laws that govern past practices and rules and regulations, noncompliance with which may expose ATK to adverse consequences,
- impacts of financial market disruptions or volatility to ATK's customers and vendors,
- results of acquisitions or other transactions, and costs incurred for pursuits and proposed acquisitions that have not yet or may not close,
- unanticipated changes in the tax provision or exposure to additional tax liabilities, and
- the costs and ultimate outcome of litigation matters and other legal proceedings.

This list of factors is not exhaustive, and new factors may emerge or changes to the foregoing factors may occur that would impact ATK's business. Additional information regarding certain of these factors is contained in Item 1A of this report and may also be contained in ATK's filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission on Forms 10-Q and 8-K. All such risk factors are difficult to predict, contain material uncertainties that may affect actual results, and may be beyond our control.

Executive Summary

ATK is an aerospace, defense, and commercial products company and supplier of products to the U.S. Government, allied nations, and prime contractors. ATK is also a major supplier of ammunition and related accessories to commercial customers and law enforcement agencies. ATK is headquartered in Arlington, Virginia and has operating locations throughout the United States, Puerto Rico, and internationally.

As of March 31, 2012, ATK operated in four business segments. These operating segments are defined based on the reporting and review process used by ATK's chief executive officer and other management. As of March 31, 2012, ATK's four operating groups were:

- Aerospace Systems, which generated 29% of ATK's external sales in fiscal 2012, develops and produces rocket motor systems for human and cargo launch vehicles, conventional and strategic missiles, missile defense interceptors, small and micro-satellites, satellite components, structures and subsystems, lightweight space deployables and solar arrays, and provides engineering and technical services. Additionally, Aerospace Systems operates in the military and commercial aircraft and launch structures markets. Other products include ordnance, such as decoy and illuminating flares.
- Armament Systems, which generated 34% of ATK's external sales in fiscal 2012, develops and produces military small-, medium-, and large-caliber ammunition, precision munitions, gun systems, and propellant and energetic materials. It also operates the U.S. Army ammunition plants in Independence, MO and Radford, VA.
- Missile Products, which generated 15% of ATK's external sales in fiscal 2012, operates across the following market areas: strike weapons, tactical propulsion, inspace propulsion, hypersonic research, missile defense and missile interceptor capabilities, fuzes and warheads, composites, special mission aircraft, and electronic warfare.
- Security and Sporting, which generated 22% of ATK's external sales in fiscal 2012, develops and produces commercial products and tactical systems and equipment.

Financial Highlights and Notable Events

Certain notable events or activities affecting our fiscal 2012 financial results included the following:

Financial highlights for fiscal 2012

- Annual sales of \$4.6 billion.
- Diluted earnings per share of \$7.93.
- Total orders of \$4.2 billion.
- Total backlog of \$6.3 billion at March 31, 2012 compared to \$6.7 billion at March 31, 2011.
- Income before interest, income taxes, and noncontrolling interest as a percentage of sales was 10.7% for the years ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively. The current year rate reflects an approximately \$36,000 accrual regarding a previously disclosed lawsuit related to the manufacture of LUU flares, and a favorable contract settlement of \$18,000 within Armament Systems group. The prior year rate reflected a \$25,000 reduction in sales and profit in a commercial aerospace program.
- The increase in the current period tax rate to 35.3% is primarily due to the absence of the benefit that was realized in fiscal 2011 from the settlement of the examination of the fiscal 2007 and 2008 tax returns, the estimated nondeductible portion of the fiscal 2012 accrual related to the LUU flare litigation agreement, and the retroactive extension of the federal research and development ("R&D") credit in fiscal 2011, partially offset by increased benefit from the domestic manufacturing deduction ("DMD") and a discrete revaluation of the deferred tax assets caused by a change in state tax law.
- During fiscal 2012, ATK paid quarterly cash dividends of \$0.20 per share, totalling \$26,552.

Notable events

- Effective October 1, 2011, ATK relocated its corporate headquarters to Arlington, VA. ATK believes the move will provide the Company with opportunities for increased engagement with its customers and Congress, as well as with its aerospace and defense industry peers located in the region.
- On January 23, 2012, ATK was notified that the Government Accountability Office did not uphold ATK's pre-award protest of the request for proposal for the continued operation and maintenance of the Radford Army Ammunition Plan ("RFAAP") in Radford, Virginia. On January 24, 2012, ATK was notified that the U.S. Army had completed its review of ATK's revised proposal for the RFAAP contract and that ATK had not been awarded the contract.
- On January 23, 2012, ATK and the Department of Justice ("DOJ") met in a mediation session regarding the LUU flare litigation, which resulted in a tentative agreement to settle the lawsuit. As a result of the tentative agreement, ATK established a litigation accrual of \$25,500. This payment was subsequently made in fiscal 2013 upon finalization of the settlement. An additional warranty accrual of approximately \$10,700 was recorded during fiscal 2012 as the Company will retrofit up to 76,000 flares as part of the settlement.
- On January 31, 2012, ATK's Board of Directors authorized a new share repurchase program of up to \$200,000 worth of shares of ATK common stock, executable over the next two years. The shares may be purchased from time to time in open market, block purchase, or negotiated transactions, subject to compliance with applicable laws and regulations. The repurchase authorization also allows the Company to make repurchases under Rule 10b5-1 of the Securities

Exchange Act of 1934. This share repurchase program replaces the prior program authorized in 2008.

- On February 2, 2012, ATK's Board of Directors appointed Neal S. Cohen as the company's Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer. Mr. Cohen has responsibility for accounting and controls, treasury, tax, financial planning and analysis, internal audit and investor relations.
- On February 2, 2012, ATK announced that at the beginning of fiscal year 2013, it will operate a three-group structure. The segments will be the Aerospace Group, the Defense Group, and the Sporting Group. This realignment will maximize efficiency, reduce cost, support customer needs, leverage investments, and improve overall agility within ATK's markets.
- On May 1, 2012, ATK's Board of Directors declared a quarterly cash dividend of \$0.20 per share, payable on June 28, 2012, to stockholders of record on June 11, 2012.
- On May 1, 2012, ATK's Board of Directors appointed Deborah Moeschl as Vice President and Interim General Counsel of ATK.

Outlook

Government Funding—ATK is dependent on funding levels of the U.S. Department of Defense ("DoD") and NASA.

The U.S. defense industry has experienced significant changes over the years. ATK's management believes that the key to ATK's continued success is to focus on performance, innovation, simplicity, and affordability. ATK is positioning itself where management believes there will be continued strong defense funding, even as pressures mount on procurement and research and development accounts. ATK will concentrate on developing systems that will extend the life and improve the capability of existing platforms. ATK anticipates budget pressures will increasingly drive the life extension of platforms such as ships, aircraft, and main battle tanks.

Congress and the President signed the NASA Authorization Act in October 2010 that directed the development of a Space Launch System. Consistent with the NASA Authorization Act, the President's GFY 2012 budget released in February 2011 identified funding for the replacement to Constellation's crew launch vehicle, designated the Space Launch System ("SLS"). Congress directed that, to the maximum extent possible, the SLS should utilize hardware developed for the Constellation program. On September 14, 2011, NASA and key legislative leaders jointly announced the baseline design for SLS. ATK's five-segment solid rocket motors were selected as the propulsion system for the first two SLS test flights (2017 and 2021). At the same time, NASA announced that it will hold a competition for the final design of the propulsion system for SLS, in which ATK will be eligible to participate.

On November 18, 2011, President Obama signed the GFY 2012 NASA Appropriations bill, which provided \$1.8 billion for the SLS. This legislation further specified the configuration of the Heavy Lift Vehicle consistent with the September 14, 2011 announcement by the NASA Administrator on the SLS configuration. The President's government fiscal year 2013 budget includes a stable funding request for SLS for GFY13 through GFY17. Congress will determine the GFY13 funding level for NASA as well as the amount of the line item in NASA's budget for the SLS program.

In fiscal 2012, NASA sales relating to the SLS programs were approximately \$283,000 and as of March 31, 2012 ATK had approximately:

- \$54,000 of billed and unbilled receivables directly related to the program,
- \$80,000 of net property, plant, and equipment and other assets related to the SLS and other contracts, and

- \$518,000 of goodwill recorded related to the Space Systems Operations reporting unit.

All of these assets would be subject to impairment testing if significant changes are made to the SLS programs and related contracts in future periods.

U.S. Government contracts are also dependent on the continuing availability of Congressional appropriations. Congress usually appropriates funds for a given program on a fiscal year basis even though contract performance may take more than one year. As a result, at the outset of a major program, the contract is usually incrementally funded, and additional monies are normally committed to the contract by the procuring agency only as Congress makes appropriations for future fiscal years. In addition, most U.S. Government contracts are subject to modification if funding is changed. Any failure by Congress to appropriate additional funds to any program in which ATK participates, or any contract modification as a result of funding changes, could materially delay or terminate the program. This could have a material adverse effect on ATK's operating results, financial condition, or cash flows.

As discussed above, on January 23, 2012, ATK was notified that the U.S. Army had completed its review of ATK's revised proposal for a contract to continue operating and maintaining the RFAAP and that ATK had not been awarded the contract. Loss of the Radford facility management contract will reduce Armament Systems' and ATK's sales and profit. ATK will continue to operate its New River Energetics facility located at RFAAP, which supports ATK's commercial business, international program efforts and other business not directly associated with the RFAAP contract, and therefore ATK does not expect to lose all revenues associated with this division. Sales and operating profit associated with the RFAAP contract during fiscal 2012 were \$195,000 and \$39,000, respectively. ATK will continue to operate the facility through the first quarter of fiscal 2013. Therefore, there will be continued Radford revenues into fiscal 2013.

ATK submitted its proposal for the continued operation of the Lake City Army Ammunition Plant ("Lake City" or "LCAAP") on January 23, 2012, in response to a competitive solicitation issued by the U.S. Army. The contract is expected to be awarded in the fall of 2012. ATK is currently under contract with the U.S. Army to operate the LCAAP until September 2013. Loss of the Lake City contract would reduce Armament Systems' and ATK's sales and profit. The prime contract at Lake City, which includes modernization, accounted for approximately 15% of ATK's total revenue in fiscal 2012.

Recent Developments in U.S. Cost Accounting Standards ("CAS") Pension Recovery Rules—The Company maintains defined benefit plans that are subject to CAS and Pension Protection Act of 2006 ("PPA") requirements. The CAS Board issued the final ruling on December 27, 2011 which allows for recognition of a minimum actuarial liability ("MAL") determined on a PPA basis; shortens the amortization period for CAS actuarial gains/losses from 15 to 10 years; and allows for a five-year phase-in of PPA minimum actuarial liability. ATK is currently in process of completing an analysis of the impact the final ruling will have. Due to the phase-in approach within the ruling, there will be minimal impact to ATK prior to fiscal 2015.

Critical Accounting Policies

ATK's discussion and analysis of its financial condition and results of operations are based upon ATK's consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. In preparing the consolidated financial statements, ATK makes estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, sales, expenses, and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. ATK re-evaluates its estimates on an on-going basis. ATK's estimates are based on historical experience and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

ATK believes the following are its critical accounting policies that affect its more significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of its consolidated financial statements.

Revenue Recognition

Our sales come primarily from contracts with agencies of the U.S. Government and its prime contractors and subcontractors. As the various U.S. Government customers, including the U.S. Army, U.S. Navy, NASA, and the U.S. Air Force, make independent purchasing decisions, we do not generally regard the U.S. Government as one customer. Instead, we view each agency as a separate customer.

Sales by customer were as follows:

	Percent of Sales For Fiscal Years Ended:		
	2012	2011	2010
<i>Sales to:</i>			
U.S. Army	28%	30%	28%
U.S. Navy	12%	11%	11%
NASA	10%	13%	18%
U.S. Air Force	6%	7%	7%
Other U.S. Government customers	9%	7%	5%
Total U.S. Government customers	65%	68%	69%
Commercial and foreign customers	35%	32%	31%
Total	100%	100%	100%

Long-Term Contracts—The majority of ATK's sales to the U.S. Government and commercial and foreign customers are accounted for as long-term contracts. Sales under long-term contracts are accounted for under the percentage-of-completion method and include cost-plus and fixed-price contracts. Sales under cost-plus contracts are recognized as costs are incurred. Sales under fixed-price contracts are either recognized as the actual cost of work performed relates to the estimate at completion ("cost-to-cost") or based on results achieved, which usually coincides with customer acceptance ("units-of-delivery"). The majority of ATK's total revenue is accounted for using the cost-to-cost method of accounting.

Profits expected to be realized on contracts are based on management estimates of total contract sales value and costs at completion. Estimated amounts for contract changes, including scope and claims, are included in contract sales only when realization is estimated to be probable. Assumptions used for recording sales and earnings are adjusted in the period of change to reflect revisions in contract value and estimated costs. In the period in which it is determined that a loss will be incurred on a contract, the entire amount of the estimated gross margin loss is charged to cost of sales. Changes in estimates of contract sales, costs, or profits are recognized using the cumulative catch-up method of accounting. This method recognizes in the current period the cumulative effect of the changes on current or prior periods. The effect of the changes on future periods of contract performance is recognized as if the revised estimate had been used since contract inception.

Changes in contract estimates occur for a variety of reasons including changes in contract scope, unforeseen changes in contract cost estimates due to unanticipated cost growth or risks affecting contract costs and/or the resolution of contract risks at lower costs than anticipated, as well as changes in contract overhead costs over the performance period. Changes in estimates could have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial position or annual results of operations. In fiscal 2012, 2011 and 2010, the Company recognized favorable operating income adjustments of \$187,718, \$121,108, and \$85,598, and unfavorable operating income adjustments of \$80,745, \$69,600 and \$41,215, respectively, consisting of changes in estimates on contracts accounted for under the percentage-of-completion method of accounting. The adjustments recorded during the year ended

March 31, 2012 were primarily driven by greater than expected performance at the Radford facility due to increased production volumes, changes in estimates as contracts near completion in energetics and small-caliber systems programs, the absence of a reduction in sales and profit on a commercial aerospace program recorded in fiscal 2011, and changes in expectations on an international advanced weapons program, a defense electronic systems program, and others.

Contracts may contain provisions to earn incentive and award fees if specified targets are achieved as well as penalty provisions related to performance. Incentive and award fees and penalties that can be reasonably estimated and are probable are recorded over the performance period of the contract. Incentive and award fees that cannot be reasonably estimated are recorded when awarded.

The complexity of the estimation process and all issues related to assumptions, risks, and uncertainties inherent with the application of the cost-to-cost method of accounting affect the amounts reported in ATK's financial statements. A number of internal and external factors affect the cost of sales estimates, including labor rate and efficiency variances, overhead rate estimates, revised estimates of warranty costs, estimated future material prices, and customer specification and testing requirement changes. If business conditions were different, or if ATK had used different assumptions in the application of this and other accounting policies, it is likely that materially different amounts would be reported in ATK's financial statements. In the past, ATK's estimates and assumptions have been materially accurate.

Other Revenue Recognition Methodology—Sales not recognized under the long-term contract method primarily relate to sales within the Security and Sporting group which are recognized when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, the product has been delivered and legal title and all risks of ownership have been transferred, written contract and sales terms are complete, customer acceptance has occurred, and payment is reasonably assured. Sales are reduced for allowances and price discounts.

Fiscal 2012 sales by revenue recognition method were as follows:

	Percent of Sales
Sales recorded under:	
Long-term contracts method	78%
Other method	22%
Total	100%

Employee Benefit Plans

Defined Benefit Pension Plans. ATK's noncontributory defined benefit pension plans (the "Plans") cover substantially all employees hired prior to January 1, 2007. Eligible non-union employees hired on or after January 1, 2007 and certain union employees are not covered by a defined benefit plan but substantially all receive an employer contribution through a defined contribution plan. Plans provide either pension benefits based on employee annual pay levels and years of credited service or based on stated amounts for each year of credited service. ATK funds the Plans in accordance with federal requirements calculated using appropriate actuarial methods. Plan assets for ATK are held in a trust and are invested in a diversified portfolio of equity investments, fixed income investments, real estate, timber, energy investments, hedge funds, private equity, and cash. For certain Plan assets where the fair market value is not readily determinable, estimates of the fair value are determined using the best available information including the most recent audited financial statements.

ATK also sponsors nonqualified supplemental executive retirement plans which provide certain executives and highly compensated employees the opportunity to receive pension benefits in excess of those payable through tax qualified pension plans.

ATK recorded pension expense for the Plans of \$133,957 in fiscal 2012, an increase of \$4,818 from \$129,139 of pension expense recorded in fiscal 2011. The expense related to these Plans is calculated based upon a number of actuarial assumptions, including the expected long-term rate of return on plan assets, the discount rate, and the rate of compensation increase. The following table sets forth ATK's assumptions used in determining pension expense for fiscal 2012, 2011, and 2010, and projections for fiscal 2013:

	Years Ending March 31			
	2013	2012	2011	2010
Expected long-term rate of return on plan assets . . .	7.50%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%
Discount rate	4.90%	5.60%	5.90%	8.15%
Rate of compensation increase:				
Union	3.26%	3.79%	3.84%	3.82%
Salaried	3.55%	4.02%	4.05%	4.09%

In developing the expected long-term rate of return assumption, ATK considers input from its actuaries and other advisors, annualized returns of various major indices over a long-term time horizon and ATK's own historical investment returns. The expected long-term rate of return of 8.0% used in fiscal 2012 for the Plans was based on an asset allocation range of 30-50% in equity investments, 30-40% in fixed income investments, 5-15% in real estate/real asset investments, 5-27% collectively in hedge fund and private equity investments, and 0-6% in cash investments. The expected long-term rate of return assumed for fiscal 2013 has been decreased to 7.5%. This decrease is primarily a result of the lower interest rate environment and decreased expectations for the equity risk premium. The actual return in any fiscal year will likely differ from ATK's assumption, but ATK estimates its return based on long-term projections and historical results. Therefore, any variance in a given year does not necessarily indicate that the assumption should be changed.

In determining its discount rate, ATK uses the current investment yields on high-quality corporate bonds (rated AA or better) that coincide with the cash flows of the estimated benefit payouts from ATK's plans. The model uses a yield curve approach to discount each cash flow of the liability stream at an interest rate specifically applicable to the timing of the respective cash flow. The model totals the present values of all cash flows and calculates the equivalent weighted average discount rate by imputing the singular interest rate that equates the total present value with the stream of future cash flows. This resulting weighted average discount rate is then used in evaluating the final discount rate. The discount rate was 4.90%, 5.60%, and 5.90% at March 31, 2012, March 31, 2011, and March 31, 2010, respectively. The discount rate as of March 31 impacts the following fiscal year's pension expense.

Future actual pension expense can vary significantly depending on future investment performance, changes in future discount rates, legally required plan changes, and various other factors related to the populations participating in the Plans. If the assumptions of the discount rate, compensation increase, and/or expected rate of return for fiscal 2013 were different, the impact on fiscal 2013 expense would be as follows: each 0.25% change in the discount rate would change fiscal 2013 pension expense by approximately \$8 million; each 0.25% change in the rate of compensation increase would change fiscal 2013 pension expense by approximately \$2.4 million; and each 0.25% change in the expected rate of return on plan assets would change fiscal 2013 pension expense by approximately \$5.5 million.

ATK bases its determination of pension expense or income on a market-related valuation of assets, which reduces year-to-year volatility. This market-related valuation recognizes investment gains or losses over a five-year period from the year in which they occur. Investment gains or losses for this purpose are the difference between the expected return calculated using the market-related value of assets and the actual return based on the market-related value of assets. Since the market-related value of assets recognizes gains or losses over a five-year period, the future value of assets will be impacted as previously deferred gains or losses are recorded.

ATK made contributions to the qualified pension trust of \$74,600 during fiscal 2012. ATK made a qualified pension plan trust contribution of \$140,000 in April 2012 (fiscal 2013) towards the legally required minimum contribution of \$155,000 for fiscal 2013. ATK distributed \$6,900 under its supplemental executive retirement plans during fiscal 2012, and expects to make distributions directly to retirees of approximately \$7,147 in fiscal 2013. A substantial portion of ATK's Plan contributions are recoverable from the U.S. Government as allowable indirect contract costs at amounts generally equal to the pension plan contributions, although not necessarily in the same year the contribution is made. ATK's funded pension status was approximately 71% as of March 31, 2012.

Other Postretirement Benefits. ATK also provides postretirement health care benefits and life insurance coverage to certain employees and retirees.

The following table sets forth ATK's assumptions used to determine net periodic benefit cost for other postretirement benefit ("PRB") plans for fiscal 2012, 2011, and 2010, and projections for fiscal 2013:

	Years Ending March 31			
	2013	2012	2011	2010
Expected long-term rate of return on plan assets:				
Held solely in fixed income investments	5.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%
Held in pension master trust and fixed income investments	6.25%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%
Discount rate	4.40%	5.00%	5.35%	7.90%
Weighted average initial health care cost trend rate	7.70%	7.60%	7.70%	6.90%

Health care cost trend rates are set specifically for each benefit plan and design. Health care cost trend rates used to determine the net periodic benefit cost for employees during fiscal 2012 were as follows: under age 65 was 8.5%; over age 65 was 7.5%; and the prescription drug portion was 8.0%. The rate of return estimate for fiscal 2013 has been decreased primarily due to lower return expectations for the fixed income investments, driven by lower interest rates, and the decrease in the expected rate of return on pension plan assets from 8.0% to 7.5%.

The health care cost ultimate trend rates are as follows:

Health care cost trend rate for employees under 65	5.0%
Health care cost trend rate for employees over 65	5.0%
Health care cost trend rate for prescription drugs	5.5%
Weighted average health care cost trend rate	5.1%

Each category of cost declines at a varying rate. The ultimate trend rate will be reached in fiscal 2019 for employees under age 65, in fiscal 2018 for employees over age 65, and in fiscal 2017 for prescription drugs.

In developing the expected long-term rate of return assumption for other PRB plans, ATK considers input from actuaries, historical returns, and annualized returns of various major indices over long periods. As of March 31, 2012, approximately 38% of the assets were held in a 401(h) account held within the pension master trust and are invested in the same manner as the pension assets. The expected long-term rates of returns are based on the weighted average asset allocation between the assets held within the 401(h) and those held in fixed income investments.

Assumed health care cost trend rates have a significant effect on the amounts reported for health care plans. A one-percentage point increase or decrease in the assumed health care cost trend rates would have the following effects:

	One-Percentage Point Increase	One-Percentage Point Decrease
Effect on total service and interest cost	\$ 397	\$ (348)
Effect on postretirement benefit obligation	9,031	(7,917)

ATK made other PRB plan contributions of \$10,807 in fiscal 2012 and expects to make contributions of approximately \$12,926 in fiscal 2013. A substantial portion of ATK's PRB plan contributions are recoverable from the U.S. Government as allowable indirect costs at amounts generally equal to the plan contributions, although not necessarily in the same year the contribution is made.

The Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003 (the Act) reduced ATK's accumulated projected benefit obligation ("APBO") measured as of December 31, 2005. One of ATK's other PRB plans is actuarially equivalent to Medicare, but ATK does not believe that the subsidies it will receive under the Act will be significant. Because ATK believes that participation levels in its other PRB plans will decline, the impact to ATK's results of operations in any period has not been and is not expected to be significant.

Defined Contribution Plan. ATK also sponsors a 401(k) defined contribution plan. Participation in this plan is available to substantially all U.S. employees.

Income Taxes

Provisions for federal, state, and foreign income taxes are calculated based on reported pre-tax earnings and current tax law. Such provisions differ from the amounts currently receivable or payable because certain items of income and expense are recognized in different time periods for financial reporting purposes than for income tax purposes. Significant judgment is required in determining income tax provisions and evaluating tax positions. ATK periodically assesses its liabilities and contingencies for all periods that are currently open to examination or have not been effectively settled based on the most current available information. Where it is not more likely than not that ATK's tax position will be sustained, the Company records the entire resulting tax liability and when it is more likely than not of being sustained, the Company records its best estimate of the resulting tax liability. Any applicable interest and penalties related to these positions are also recorded in the consolidated financial statements. To the extent ATK's assessment of the tax outcome of these matters changes, such change in estimate will impact the income tax provision in the period of the change. It is ATK's policy to record any interest and penalties related to income taxes as part of the income tax expense for financial reporting purposes. Deferred tax assets related to carryforwards are reduced by a valuation allowance when it is not more likely than not that the amount will be realized before expiration of the carryforward period. As part of this analysis ATK takes into account the amount and character to determine if the carryforwards will be realized. Significant estimates are required for this analysis. Changes in the amounts of valuation allowance are recorded in the tax provision in the period when the change occurs.

Acquisitions

The results of acquired businesses are included in ATK's consolidated financial statements from the date of acquisition. ATK allocates the purchase price of an acquired business to the underlying tangible and intangible acquired assets and liabilities assumed based on their fair value. Estimates are used in determining the fair value and estimated remaining lives of intangible assets until the final

purchase price allocation is completed. Actual fair values and remaining lives of intangible assets may vary from those estimates. The excess purchase price over the estimated fair value of the net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill.

On April 9, 2010, ATK acquired Blackhawk for a purchase price of \$172,251. Blackhawk is a manufacturer of high quality tactical gear. ATK believes that the acquisition provides ATK with a leading tactical systems brand, an expanded portfolio of quality products, and additional design and development expertise for innovative tactical accessories which will strengthen ATK's position in tactical accessories and equipment for domestic and international military, law enforcement, security, and sport enthusiast markets. Blackhawk employs approximately 300 employees and is included in the Security and Sporting group. The purchase price allocation was completed in fiscal 2011. Most of the goodwill generated in this acquisition will be deductible for tax purposes.

On March 31, 2009, ATK acquired Eagle Industries ("Eagle"), a manufacturer of high-quality, individual operational nylon gear and equipment for military, homeland security, and law enforcement agencies for \$63,000 net of cash acquired, subject to purchase price contingencies. During the second quarter of fiscal 2010, ATK received a preliminary purchase price adjustment of \$5,002, as determined by a working capital adjustment identified in the audited financial statements. Eagle manufactures more than 5,000 products which include tactical assault vests, load-bearing equipment, weapon transporting gear, nylon holsters, personal gear carriers, and other high quality accessories. The purchase price allocation was finalized during fiscal 2010. Most of the goodwill generated in this acquisition will be deductible for tax purposes.

Accounting for Goodwill

ATK tests goodwill for impairment on the first day of its fourth fiscal quarter or upon the occurrence of events or changes in circumstances that indicate that the asset might be impaired. The Company has determined that the reporting units for its goodwill impairment review are its operating segments, or components of an operating segment, that constitute a business for which discrete financial information is available, and for which segment management regularly reviews the operating results. Based on this analysis, the Company has identified 12 reporting units within its reportable segments as of the fiscal 2012 testing date.

The goodwill impairment test is performed using a two-step process. In the first step, ATK determines the estimated fair value of each reporting unit and compares it to the carrying value of the reporting unit, including goodwill. If the carrying amount of a reporting unit is higher than its estimated fair value, an indication of impairment exists and the second step must be performed in order to determine the amount of the impairment. In the second step, ATK must determine the implied fair value of the reporting unit's goodwill which is determined by allocating the fair value of the reporting unit in a manner similar to a purchase price allocation. The implied fair value is compared to the carrying amount and if the carrying amount of the reporting unit's goodwill exceeds the implied fair value of its goodwill, an impairment loss must be recognized for the excess.

The fair value of each reporting unit is determined using both an income and market approach. The value estimated using a discounted cash flow model is weighted against the estimated value derived from two separate market approaches: the guideline company and transaction methods. These market approach methods estimate the price reasonably expected to be realized from the sale of the company based on comparable companies and recent transactional data.

In developing its discounted cash flow analysis, ATK's assumptions about future revenues and expenses, capital expenditures, and changes in working capital are based on its three-year plan, as approved by the Board of Directors, and assumes a terminal growth rate thereafter. A separate discount rate is determined for each reporting unit and these cash flows are then discounted to determine the fair value of the reporting unit.

Projecting discounted future cash flows requires ATK to make significant estimates regarding future revenues and expenses, projected capital expenditures, changes in working capital, and the appropriate discount rate. The projections also take into account several factors including current and estimated economic trends and outlook, costs of raw materials, consideration of ATK's market capitalization in comparison to the estimated fair values of the Company's reporting units, and other factors which are beyond ATK's control. If the current economic conditions were to deteriorate, or if ATK were to lose a significant contract or business, causing a reduction in estimated discounted cash flows, it is possible that the estimated fair value of certain reporting units could fall below their carrying value resulting in the necessity to conduct additional goodwill impairment tests in future periods. ATK continually monitors the reporting units for impairment indicators and updates assumptions used in the most recent calculation of the estimated fair value of a reporting unit as appropriate.

To test the reasonableness of the valuation, ATK compares the indicated fair value of the reporting units to the estimated public market capitalization value of ATK and the appropriateness of the assumed control premium.

Results of ATK's fiscal 2012 Annual Impairment Test

For the fiscal 2012 impairment assessment performed as of January 2, 2012, ATK utilized estimated cashflows from its three-year plan and assumed a terminal growth rate thereafter ranging from 0% to 4%. The cashflows were then discounted using a separate discount rate for each reporting unit which ranged from 9.5% to 12%. An assumed value was also determined using multiples from recent transactions in the industry and by comparing operating results from guideline companies.

The results of ATK's fiscal 2012 annual goodwill impairment test indicated that no goodwill impairment existed as the estimated fair value for most reporting units exceeded their carrying value by greater than 10%. Although there is no indication of impairment, based on the annual test, ATK determined that three of its reporting units had estimated fair values that exceeded their carrying values by less than 10% which ATK does not deem to be a significant excess. These reporting units include Space Systems Operations, Space Structures and Components, and Accessories and are discussed in further detail below.

The Space Systems Operations reporting unit had an estimated fair value that exceeded its carrying value by approximately 5%. The reporting unit had approximately \$518,000 of goodwill recorded as of March 31, 2012. This reporting unit contains much of the work ATK does related to the Space Launch System ("SLS") program for NASA. As previously discussed, the baseline design for SLS has been announced and ATK's five-segment solid rocket boosters were selected as the propulsion system for the first two SLS test flights, however NASA intends to hold a competition for the final design of the propulsion system for SLS, in which ATK will be eligible to participate. Congress will determine, as part of the 2013 appropriations legislative process, what the policy and funding levels for NASA will be and allocate the GFY 2013 funding for the Space Launch System. ATK has assumed continuation of the SLS program in the estimated cash flows for Space Systems Operations. However, if Congress significantly changes NASA's FY 2013 budget or does not appropriate the expected funds to the SLS program, there could be an adverse effect on ATK's operating results, financial condition, and cash flows within the Space Systems Operations reporting unit. If significant changes are made to the program in future periods, there would likely be an indication of impairment which would require the Company to perform a test for impairment.

The Space Structures and Components reporting unit had an estimated fair value that exceeded its carrying value by approximately 7%. This reporting unit had approximately \$85,000 of goodwill recorded in fiscal 2012. In fiscal 2009, ATK recorded a non-cash goodwill impairment charge of \$108,500 within this reporting unit and, given the fact that any excess estimated fair value over carrying

value was written-off at that time, ATK would not expect any significant excess within this reporting unit. There have been no significant changes in the underlying business since the date of the impairment and, based on ATK's expected sales growth in the base business, ATK does not believe there is any indication of impairment.

The Accessories reporting unit had an estimated fair value that exceeded its carrying value by approximately 7%. This reporting unit had approximately \$125,000 of goodwill recorded at March 31, 2012. A majority of the goodwill recorded within this reporting unit, approximately \$116,000, relates to goodwill acquired in the fiscal 2009 acquisition of Eagle and the fiscal 2011 acquisition of Blackhawk. Given the fact that the purchase accounting valuation was recently performed and there have been no significant changes in the underlying business since the date of acquisition, ATK would not expect to see significant excess within this reporting unit. Based on the expected sales growth for Accessories, ATK does not believe there is any indication of impairment given ATK's continuing expansion into the market.

As previously discussed, ATK was notified by the U.S. Army that the Company had not been awarded a contract for the continued operation and maintenance of the RFAAP. Loss of the Radford facility management contract will reduce Armament System's and ATK's sales and profit in future periods. For purposes of our fiscal 2012 impairment test, ATK assumed that it would not win the bid to continue managing the Radford facility. Based on the fact that ATK will continue to operate its New River Energetics facility located at RFAAP, the loss of the Radford facility management contract does not result in an impairment of goodwill. At March 31, 2012, ATK had approximately \$18,000 of goodwill recorded associated with this reporting unit that was subject to impairment testing.

The fiscal 2013 operating segment realignment previously discussed will result in a decrease in the number of reportable units from 12 to 10 for purposes of goodwill impairment testing, as reporting units within the existing Armament Systems and Missile Products groups will be consolidated. There will be no impact on Space Systems Operations, Space Structures and Components, or Accessories, which will continue to be tested separately for goodwill impairment.

Results of Operations

The following information should be read in conjunction with ATK's consolidated financial statements. The key performance indicators that ATK's management uses in managing the business are sales, income before interest and income taxes, and cash flows.

Fiscal 2012

Sales

The following is a summary of each operating segment's external sales:

	Years Ended March 31		\$ Change	% Change
	2012	2011		
Aerospace Systems	\$1,347,802	\$1,432,678	\$ (84,876)	(5.9)%
Armament Systems	1,580,644	1,806,339	(225,695)	(12.5)%
Missile Products	682,133	673,694	8,439	1.3%
Security and Sporting	1,002,820	929,553	73,267	7.9%
Total external sales	<u>\$4,613,399</u>	<u>\$4,842,264</u>	<u>\$(228,865)</u>	<u>(4.7)%</u>

The fluctuation in sales was driven by the program-related changes within the operating segments as described below.

Aerospace Systems. The decrease in sales was driven by:

- a \$114,300 decrease in Space Systems Operations sales volumes due to shifts in NASA funding priorities, the completion of the Space Shuttle Program, and the termination of the Launch Abort System, partially offset by higher sales on programs in strategic and commercial systems, flare and decoy sales, and space systems and services operations.

This decrease was partially offset by an increase in aerospace structures of \$35,600 due to the absence of the \$25,000 sales reduction in the third quarter of the prior year on a commercial aircraft structures program.

Armament Systems. The decrease in sales was driven by:

- a \$106,200 decrease in small-caliber systems due to lower volume of small-caliber ammunition sales, decreased demand for non-standard ammunition, and a reduction in modernization due to the program nearing completion.
- a decrease of \$71,300 in energetics systems due to a reduction in modernization resulting from completion of the program and energetics program sales volume, partially offset by increased volume on a propellant program.
- a decrease of \$34,800 in integrated weapon systems driven by lower volumes across multiple medium-caliber gun programs.
- a decrease in advanced weapons of \$3,300 due to decreases in projectile systems, partially offset by an increase in sales on combat systems programs.

Missile Products. The increase in sales was driven by:

- a \$28,100 increase in sales across various programs within propulsion and controls.
- an \$11,700 increase in sales within defense electronic systems driven by the award of the JATAS program.

These increases were partially offset by a decrease of \$34,500 across various programs within the composites and tactical rocket motor products.

Security and Sporting. The increase in sales was driven by:

- a \$56,800 increase in ammunition driven by an increase in ammunition sales volume resulting primarily from increased demand and new capacity.
- an increase of \$17,000 in accessories driven by the higher sales volume within the retail channels.

Gross Profit

	Years Ended March 31				
	2012	As a % of Sales	2011	As a % of Sales	Change
Gross profit	\$994,896	21.6%	\$1,001,566	20.7%	\$(6,670)

The decrease in gross profit was driven by lower overall sales and lower gross profit in Security and Sporting due to sales mix and higher pension expense. These decreases were partially offset by the absence of the \$25,000 reduction in the third quarter of the prior year on a commercial aircraft structures program and increased profit in energetics programs.

Operating Expenses

	Years Ended March 31				
	2012	As a % of Sales	2011	As a % of Sales	Change
Research and development	\$ 66,403	1.4%	\$ 64,960	1.3%	\$ 1,443
Selling	169,984	3.7%	164,063	3.4%	5,921
General and administrative	262,923	5.7%	246,817	5.1%	16,106
Total	<u>\$499,310</u>	<u>10.8%</u>	<u>\$475,840</u>	<u>9.8%</u>	<u>\$23,470</u>

Operating expenses increased by \$23,470 year-over-year. Research and development costs were relatively flat year-over-year. The increase in selling expenses was primarily driven by the Lake City Army Ammunition Plant competition. General and administrative costs increased due to the LUU flares litigation accrual, the reversal of certain long-term incentive accruals, realignment charges, and costs related to strategic growth initiatives. These increases were partially offset by cost management initiatives.

Income before Interest, Income Taxes, and Noncontrolling Interest

	Years Ended March 31		
	2012	2011	Change
Aerospace Systems	\$143,817	\$131,011	\$ 12,806
Armament Systems	247,240	211,740	35,500
Missile Products	87,448	68,787	18,661
Security and Sporting	91,234	128,437	(37,203)
Corporate	(74,153)	(14,249)	(59,904)
Total	<u>\$495,586</u>	<u>\$525,726</u>	<u>\$(30,140)</u>

The decrease in income before interest, income taxes, and noncontrolling interest was due to decreased sales. Significant changes within the operating segments are also described below.

Aerospace Systems. The increase reflects the absence of the \$25,000 profit reduction in the commercial aircraft program in the third quarter of the prior year, partially offset by lower sales volume within the space systems operations as discussed above.

Armament Systems. The increase is the result of an \$18,000 favorable contract resolution in the second quarter of fiscal 2012 within Armament Systems, greater than expected performance at the Radford facility due to increased production volumes in anticipation of contract completion, and better performance and profit expectations on other programs. These increases were partially offset by lower sales as discussed above.

Missile Products. The increase was primarily driven by increased sales as noted above, and updated profitability expectations on programs within defense electronic systems, and operating efficiencies, cost management initiatives across multiple programs, and higher sales volumes.

Security and Sporting. The decrease primarily relates to sales mix, with a shift to lower margin ammunition products as well as delays and start-up costs associated with a DoD contract in the tactical accessories business and higher raw material costs. These were partially offset by operating efficiencies and cost management initiatives.

Corporate. The income before interest, income taxes, and noncontrolling interest primarily reflects expenses incurred for administrative functions that are performed centrally at the corporate

headquarters, the difference between pension and postretirement benefit expense calculated under Financial Accounting Standards (FAS) and the expense calculated under U.S. Cost Accounting Standards (CAS), and the elimination of intercompany profits. The change from the prior year is driven by the LUU flare accrual, higher pension expense, the realignment accrual, higher intercompany profit eliminations, and costs related to strategic growth initiatives.

Net Interest Expense

Net interest expense for fiscal 2012 was \$89,296, an increase of \$1,684 compared to \$87,612 in fiscal 2011. The increase was primarily due to increases in the average amount of debt outstanding as well as the average borrowing rate following the issuance of the new debt in the prior fiscal year, partially offset by a reduction of \$4,875 in non-cash amortization of the debt discount, due to the repayment of the 2.75% Convertible Senior Subordinated Notes in September 2011, as well as the absence of the \$936 write-off of the remaining deferred debt issuance costs associated with our previous Term A Loan.

Income Tax Provision

	Years Ended March 31				
	2012	Effective Rate	2011	Effective Rate	Change
Income tax provision	\$143,762	35.3%	\$124,963	28.5%	\$18,799

The increase in the current period tax rate is primarily due to the absence of the benefit that was realized in fiscal 2011 from the settlement of the examination of the fiscal 2007 and 2008 tax returns, the estimated nondeductible portion of the fiscal 2012 accrual related to the LUU flare litigation agreement, and the retroactive extension of the federal research and development ("R&D") credit in fiscal 2011, partially offset by increased benefit from the domestic manufacturing deduction ("DMD") and a discrete revaluation of the deferred tax assets caused by a change in state tax law.

ATK's provision for income taxes includes both federal and state income taxes. The effective tax rate for fiscal 2012 of 35.3% differs from the federal statutory rate of 35.0% due to state income taxes and the estimated nondeductible portion of the accrual related to the LUU flare litigation which increased the rate, as well as the DMD and partial year R&D credit which decreased the rate.

The effective tax rate for fiscal 2011 of 28.5% differs from the federal statutory rate of 35.0% due to the contingent tax liability release, and the DMD and R&D tax credits which decreased the rate, as well as state income taxes which increased the rate.

ATK or one of its subsidiaries files income tax returns in the U.S. federal, various U.S. state, and foreign jurisdictions. With few exceptions, ATK is no longer subject to U.S. federal, state and local, or foreign income tax examinations by tax authorities for years prior to 2005. The Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") has completed the federal audits of ATK through fiscal 2008. The IRS is currently auditing ATK's tax returns for fiscal years 2009 and 2010. We believe appropriate provisions for all outstanding issues have been made for all remaining open years in all jurisdictions.

As of March 31, 2012 and 2011, the total amount of unrecognized tax benefits was \$37,906 and \$31,855, respectively, of which \$30,248 and \$25,206, respectively, would affect the effective tax rate, if recognized. The remaining balance is related to deferred tax items which only impact the timing of tax payments. Although the timing and outcome of audit settlements are uncertain, it is reasonably possible that a \$15,252 reduction of the uncertain tax benefits will occur in the next 12 months. The settlement of these unrecognized tax benefits could result in earnings from \$0 to \$12,788. See Note 11 to the consolidated financial statements for further details.

ATK believes it is more likely than not that the recorded deferred benefits will be realized through the reduction of future taxable income. ATK's recorded valuation allowance of \$4,754 at March 31, 2012 relates to capital loss carryovers and certain state net operating loss and credit carryforwards that are not expected to be realized before their expiration. The valuation allowance increased during fiscal 2012 due to the recognition of current year capital losses and a change in the amount of state carryforward benefits expected to be utilized before expiration, partially offset by the expiration of capital loss carryforwards, expiration of state credit carryforwards, and utilization of prior year capital loss carryforwards.

Net Income Before Noncontrolling Interest

Net income before noncontrolling interest for fiscal 2012 was \$263,204, a decrease of 50,507 compared to \$313,711 in fiscal 2011. This decrease was driven by an \$18,799 increase in income tax expense, a \$23,470 increase in operating expenses, a \$6,670 decrease in gross profit, and an increase of \$1,568 in net interest expense over the prior year.

Noncontrolling Interest

The noncontrolling interest represents the noncontrolling owner's portion of the income of a joint venture in which ATK is the primary owner. This joint venture was acquired with Composite Optics, Inc. ("COI") and is consolidated into ATK's financial statements.

Fiscal 2011

Sales

The following is a summary of each operating segment's external sales:

	Years Ended March 31		\$ Change	% Change
	2011	2010		
Aerospace Systems	\$1,432,678	\$1,623,038	\$(190,360)	(11.7)%
Armament Systems	1,806,339	1,662,583	143,756	8.6%
Missile Products	673,694	760,200	(86,506)	(11.4)%
Security and Sporting	929,553	761,845	167,708	22.0%
Total external sales	<u>\$4,842,264</u>	<u>\$4,807,666</u>	<u>\$ 34,598</u>	<u>0.7%</u>

The fluctuation in sales was driven by the program-related changes within the operating segments as described below.

Aerospace Systems. The decrease in sales was driven by:

- a \$214,700 decrease in space launch systems resulting from the wind-down of the Space Shuttle Program which was partially offset by \$49,900 of higher Ares I program sales,
- a \$27,000 decrease within strategic and commercial rocket motors driven by lower volume across multiple programs, and
- a decrease of \$26,300 resulting from the termination of a space mission systems program.

These decreases were partially offset by a \$23,700 increase in aerospace structures driven by higher volumes on the Airbus A350 program.

Armament Systems. The increase in sales was driven by:

- an increase of \$110,700 in small-caliber systems due to continued strong customer requirements for small-caliber ammunition, non-standard ammunition and weapon sales, and facility modernization project sales,
- a \$19,900 increase in energetic systems at the Radford Army Ammunition Plant relating primarily to the timing of MK90 sales to meet customer requirements and higher volume across multiple other programs, partially offset by lower modernization funding, and
- an \$18,000 increase in advanced weapons driven by higher sales volume on guided projectile programs, partially offset by lower sales of large-caliber gun ammunition as several programs near completion.

These increases were partially offset by a \$16,900 decrease in integrated weapon systems which was driven by lower volumes across multiple medium-caliber ammunition programs.

Missile Products. The decrease in sales was driven by:

- a \$76,200 decrease within propulsion and controls primarily related to decreased scope and funding on the NASA Constellation Attitude Control Motor and Standard Missile-3 programs,
- a decrease of \$32,000 within special mission aircraft driven by lower volume across multiple programs, and
- a decrease of \$14,300 within defense components driven by lower composite program sales.

These decreases were partially offset by an increase of \$30,400 on the AAR-47 program within defense electronic systems.

Security and Sporting. The increase in sales was driven by:

- an increase of \$99,600 in accessories driven by the acquisition of Blackhawk in April 2010 and higher sales volume across multiple programs, and
- a \$68,900 increase in ammunition driven by an increase in ammunition sales volume resulting primarily from increased production capacity and timing.

Gross Profit

	Years Ended March 31				
	2011	As a % of Sales	2010	As a % of Sales	Change
Gross profit	\$1,001,566	20.7%	\$1,031,311	21.5%	\$(29,745)

The decrease in gross profit was driven by lower sales from the higher margin Space Shuttle program, cost growth on a commercial aerospace structures program as previously discussed, and higher pension expense. This decrease is partially offset by sales growth in other programs, improved operating efficiencies and cost management initiatives, and the absence of an \$11,400 noncash charge in the prior year within Armament Systems related to the TNT production facility. ATK also received a \$6,300 favorable legal settlement in Armament Systems during fiscal 2011 related to legal action ATK initiated against the designer of the TNT production line which offset the decreases discussed above.

Operating Expenses

	Years Ended March 31				
	2011	As a % of Sales	2010	As a % of Sales	Change
Research and development	\$ 64,960	1.3%	\$ 75,896	1.6%	\$(10,936)
Selling	164,063	3.4%	168,986	3.5%	(4,923)
General and administrative	246,817	5.1%	236,084	5.0%	10,733
Trade name and goodwill impairments	0	0.0%	38,008	0.8%	(38,008)
Total	<u>\$475,840</u>	<u>9.8%</u>	<u>\$518,974</u>	<u>10.9%</u>	<u>\$(43,134)</u>

Excluding the non-cash trade name impairments in fiscal 2010, operating expenses remained relatively consistent year over year. The decrease in research and development expenses was attributable to management cost initiatives and selling expenses were down consistent with lower sales within Aerospace Systems and Missile Products. General and administrative expenses were higher in fiscal 2011 due primarily to the lack of a decrease in the provision for bad debts that occurred in the prior year and expenses generated for Blackhawk subsequent to the April 2010 acquisition.

Income before Interest, Income Taxes, and Noncontrolling Interest

	Years Ended March 31		
	2011	2010	Change
Aerospace Systems	\$131,011	\$145,858	\$(14,847)
Armament Systems	211,740	168,094	43,646
Missile Products	68,787	58,653	10,134
Security and Sporting	128,437	107,891	20,546
Corporate	(14,249)	31,841	(46,090)
Total	<u>\$525,726</u>	<u>\$512,337</u>	<u>\$ 13,389</u>

The increase in income before interest, income taxes, and noncontrolling interest was due to the higher sales and the lack of the non-cash trade name impairment charges in Missile Products and Aerospace Systems totaling \$38,008, partially offset by higher pension expense. Significant changes within the operating segments are also described below.

Aerospace Systems. The decrease was primarily the result of lower sales volume as noted above and reduced profits on a commercial aerospace structures program, as previously discussed. These decreases were partially offset by the lack of the \$24,586 non-cash trade name impairment charge in fiscal 2010.

Armament Systems. The increase primarily relates to higher overall sales and improved operating efficiencies, as well as the lack of an \$11,400 non-cash charge related to the TNT production facility and approximately \$12,000 of cost growth in contract costs associated with the construction of an energetics facility taken in fiscal 2010. In addition, Armament Systems received a \$6,300 favorable settlement during fiscal 2011 related to legal action ATK initiated against the designer of the TNT production line.

Missile Products. The increase was primarily driven by the lack of the \$13,422 non-cash trade name impairment charge taken in fiscal 2010 and improved margins in tactical rocket motors driven by improved operating efficiencies and cost management initiatives. These increases were partially offset by reduced incentive fees recorded on propulsion and control programs compared to the prior year.

Security and Sporting. The increase primarily relates to higher overall sales volume and improved operating efficiencies, partially offset by higher raw material costs and softening demand in some areas of commercial ammunition.

Corporate. The income before interest, income taxes, and noncontrolling interest primarily reflects expenses incurred for administrative functions that are performed centrally at the corporate headquarters, the difference between pension and postretirement benefit expense calculated under Financial Accounting Standards (FAS) and the expense calculated under U.S. Cost Accounting Standards (CAS), and the elimination of intercompany profits. The decrease from the prior year is driven by higher pension expense and intercompany profit eliminations, partially offset by cost-management initiatives.

Net Interest Expense

Net interest expense for fiscal 2011 was \$87,052, an increase of \$10,132 compared to \$76,920 in fiscal 2010. The increase was primarily due to the issuance of new debt during fiscal 2011 which increased the amount outstanding and ATK's average borrowing rate, as well as the \$936 write-off of the remaining deferred debt issuance costs associated with our previous Term A Loan. These increases were partially offset by a reduction of \$2,698 in non-cash amortization of the debt discount (which declined primarily because amortization for the 2.75% Convertible Notes due 2024 was complete in August 2009, the first date that holders of these notes could have required ATK to repurchase the notes).

Income Tax Provision

	Years Ended March 31				Change
	2011	Effective Rate	2010	Effective Rate	
Income tax provision	\$124,963	28.5%	\$156,473	35.9%	\$(31,510)

The reduction in tax rate from fiscal 2010 to fiscal 2011 was primarily related to the release of contingent tax liabilities related to the settlement of the IRS audits of ATK's fiscal 2007 and 2008 tax returns, an increase in the domestic manufacturing deduction (DMD), and retroactive extension of the federal research and development (R&D) tax credit.

ATK's provision for income taxes includes both federal and state income taxes. The effective tax rate for fiscal 2011 of 28.5% differs from the federal statutory rate of 35.0% due to the contingent tax liability release, the DMD and R&D tax credits which decreased the rate, as well as state income taxes which increased the rate.

The effective tax rate for fiscal 2010 of 35.9% differs from the federal statutory rate of 35.0% due to state income taxes, valuation allowances, and other provision adjustments which increased the rate, as well as the DMD and R&D tax credits which decreased the rate.

ATK or one of its subsidiaries files income tax returns in the U.S. federal, various U.S. state, and foreign jurisdictions. With few exceptions, ATK is no longer subject to U.S. federal, state and local, or foreign income tax examinations by tax authorities for years prior to 2004. The Internal Revenue Service has completed the audits of ATK through fiscal 2008. We believe appropriate provisions for all outstanding issues have been made for all open years in all jurisdictions.

As of March 31, 2011 and 2010, the total amount of unrecognized tax benefits was \$31,855 and \$42,627, respectively, of which \$25,206 and \$33,695, respectively, would affect the effective tax rate, if recognized. The remaining balance is related to deferred tax items which only impact the timing of tax payments. Although the timing and outcome of audit settlements are uncertain, it is reasonably possible that a \$640 reduction of the uncertain tax benefits will occur in the next 12 months. The settlement of

these unrecognized tax benefits could result in earnings up to \$433 based on current estimates. See Note 11 to the consolidated financial statements for further details.

ATK believes it is more likely than not that the recorded deferred benefits will be realized through the reduction of future taxable income. The valuation allowance of \$4,121 at March 31, 2011 relates to capital loss carryovers and certain state net operating loss and credit carryforwards that are not expected to be realized before their expiration. The valuation allowance was decreased by \$4,010 during fiscal 2011 primarily related to expiration of capital loss carryforwards, expiration of state credit carryforwards, and changes to prior year capital loss carryforwards. The amount was increased by \$648 related to the recognition of current year capital losses and a change in the amount of state carryforward benefits expected to be utilized before expiration.

The federal R&D tax credit was retroactively extended on December 17, 2010 in the Tax Relief, Unemployment Insurance Reauthorization, and Job Creation Act of 2010. This law retroactively extended the federal R&D tax credit from January 1, 2010 through December 31, 2011. The impact of this extension was included in the tax rate for fiscal 2011.

Net Income Before Noncontrolling Interest

Net income before noncontrolling interest for fiscal 2011 was \$313,711, an increase of \$34,767 compared to \$278,944 in fiscal 2010. The increase was driven by the absence of the non-cash tradename impairment charges in Missile Products and Aerospace Systems totaling \$38,008 in the prior year and \$31,510 of lower tax expense in fiscal 2011 as discussed above. These increases were partially offset by a \$29,745 decrease in gross profit and \$10,104 increase in net interest expense over the prior year period.

Noncontrolling Interest

The noncontrolling interest represents the noncontrolling owner's portion of the income of a joint venture in which ATK is the primary owner. This joint venture was acquired with Composite Optics, Inc. ("COI") and is consolidated into ATK's financial statements.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

ATK manages its business to maximize operating cash flows as the primary source of liquidity. In addition to cash on hand and cash generated by operations, sources of liquidity include a committed credit facility, long-term borrowings, and access to the public debt and equity markets. ATK uses its cash to fund its investments in its existing core businesses and for debt repayment, cash dividends, share repurchases, and acquisition or other activities.

Cash Flow Summary

ATK's cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities, as reflected in the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the years ended March 31, 2012, 2011, and 2010 are summarized as follows:

	2012	2011	2010
Cash flows provided by operating activities	\$ 372,307	\$ 421,070	\$ 193,662
Cash flows used for investing activities	(114,957)	(299,451)	(132,624)
Cash flows (used for) provided by financing activities	(390,811)	186,762	(3,844)
Net cash flows	<u><u>\$ (133,461)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 308,381</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 57,193</u></u>

Operating Activities.

Net cash provided by operating activities decreased \$48,763 compared to the prior year period. This decrease was driven by a \$74,600 funding payment to the pension trust during the current year and an increase in cash used for working capital. These decreases were partially offset by \$25,460 less cash used to pay taxes in the current year and the absence of the repayment of a government grant which occurred in fiscal 2011.

Net cash provided by operating activities increased \$227,408 in fiscal 2011 compared to fiscal 2010. This increase was driven by the absence of \$300,000 of cash used to fund the pension plans during fiscal 2010 and an increase of \$34,767 in net income over the prior year. These increases were partially offset by a \$48,246 increase in cash used for working capital primarily to support higher commercial aerospace sales which is driving the long-term receivable balance higher, the repayment of a government grant, and more cash used to pay taxes in the current year.

Cash used for working capital is defined as net receivables plus long-term receivables plus net inventories, less accounts payables and contract advances.

Investing Activities.

Net cash used for investing activities decreased \$184,494 primarily due to the lack of \$172,251 paid in fiscal 2011 to acquire Blackhawk. In addition there was a decrease of cash used for capital expenditures of \$7,909. These decreases were partially offset by proceeds from the disposition of a non-essential parcel of land within Aerospace Systems during the current year.

Net cash used for investing activities increased from fiscal 2010 to 2011 by \$166,826 primarily due to the \$172,251 paid in fiscal 2011 to acquire Blackhawk as well as the lack of \$5,002 of cash received in September 2009 related to a preliminary purchase price adjustment for the fiscal 2009 acquisition of Eagle Industries. These increases were partially offset by a decrease in the amount of cash used for capital expenditures.

Financing Activities.

Net cash used for financing activities increased \$577,573 as compared to fiscal 2011. This increase was primarily due to the lack of \$750,000 in proceeds received from the issuance of the 6.875% Senior Subordinated Notes in the prior year, the repurchase of \$49,991 of ATK's common stock, and the payment of \$26,552 of dividends to ATK stockholders during the current period. These increases were partially offset by the \$300,000 used to repay the 2.75% Convertible Notes due 2011 this year compared to \$280,000 used to repay the 2.75% Convertible Notes due 2024 and \$290,000 used to extinguish the Term A Loan in the prior year period.

Net cash provided by financing activities was \$186,762 in fiscal 2011 compared to a use of \$3,844 in fiscal 2010. This change was primarily due to \$750,000 in proceeds received from entering into the Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement and issuing the 6.875% Senior Subordinated Notes. This cash inflow was partially offset by \$537,576 of cash used to pay-down and extinguish the original Term A Loan and repay the 2.75% Convertible Senior Subordinated Notes due 2024 in October 2010. ATK also paid \$19,883 in cash for debt issuance costs during fiscal 2011 and a \$6,700 dividend to its stockholders during fiscal 2011.

Liquidity

In addition to ATK's normal operating cash requirements, the Company's principal future cash requirements will be to fund capital expenditures, debt repayments, employee benefit obligations, share repurchases, dividends, and any strategic acquisitions. ATK's short-term cash requirements for operations are expected to consist mainly of capital expenditures to maintain and expand production facilities and working capital requirements. ATK's debt service requirements over the next two years

consist of principal payments due under the new Senior Credit Facility, as discussed further below. ATK's other debt service requirements consist of interest expense on its debt. Additional cash may be required to repurchase or convert any or all of the convertible notes under certain circumstances.

During fiscal 2012, ATK paid quarterly dividends of \$0.20 per share totaling \$26,552. On May 1, 2012, ATK's Board of Directors declared a quarterly cash dividend of \$0.20 per share payable on June 28, 2012, to stockholders of record on June 11, 2012. The payment and amount of any future dividends are at the discretion of the Board of Directors and will be based on a number of factors, including our earnings, liquidity position, financial condition, capital requirements, credit ratings and the availability and cost of obtaining new debt. We cannot be certain that ATK will continue to declare dividends in the future and, as such, the amount and timing of any future dividends are not determinable.

Based on ATK's current financial condition, management believes that ATK's cash position, combined with anticipated generation of cash flows and the availability of funding, if needed, through ATK's revolving credit facilities, access to debt and equity markets, as well as potential future sources of funding including additional bank financing and debt markets, will be adequate to fund future growth as well as to service ATK's currently anticipated long-term debt and pension obligations, make capital expenditures, and fund any share repurchases and payment of dividends over the next 12 months. Capital expenditures for fiscal 2013 are expected to be approximately \$100,000.

ATK's access to liquidity sources has not been materially impacted by the current credit environment, and ATK does not expect that it will be materially impacted in the near future. There can be no assurance, however, that the cost or availability of future borrowings, if any, will not be materially impacted by capital market conditions.

Long-Term Debt and Credit Facilities

As of March 31, 2012, ATK had actual total indebtedness of \$1,319,453, and the \$600,000 Revolving Credit Facility provided for the potential of additional borrowings up to \$424,227. There were no outstanding borrowings under the Revolving Credit Facility as of March 31, 2012, although ATK had outstanding letters of credit of \$175,773 which reduced amounts available under the facility.

ATK's indebtedness consisted of the following:

	March 31, 2012	March 31, 2011
Senior Credit Facility dated October 7, 2010:		
Term A Loan due 2015	\$ 370,000	\$ 390,000
Revolving Credit Facility due 2015	—	—
2.75% Convertible Senior Subordinated Notes due 2011	—	300,000
6.75% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2016	400,000	400,000
6.875% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2020	350,000	350,000
3.00% Convertible Senior Subordinated Notes due 2024	199,453	199,453
Principal amount of long-term debt	1,319,453	1,639,453
Less: Unamortized discounts	17,451	29,744
Carrying amount of long-term debt	1,302,002	1,609,709
Less: current portion	30,000	320,000
Carrying amount of long-term debt, excluding current portion	<u>\$1,272,002</u>	<u>\$1,289,709</u>

See Note 9 "Long-Term Debt" to the consolidated financial statements in Part II, Item 8 for a detailed discussion of these borrowings.

Senior Credit Facility

In fiscal 2011, ATK entered into a Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement (“the Senior Credit Facility”), which was comprised of a Term A Loan of \$400,000 and a \$600,000 Revolving Credit Facility, both of which mature in 2015. The Term A Loan is subject to annual principal payments of \$20,000 in each of the first and second years and \$40,000 in each of the third, fourth, and fifth years, paid on a quarterly basis, with the balance due on October 7, 2015.

Substantially all domestic, tangible and intangible assets of ATK and its subsidiaries are pledged as collateral under the Senior Credit Facility. Borrowings under the Senior Credit Facility bear interest at a rate equal to either the sum of a base rate plus a margin or the sum of a Eurodollar rate plus a margin. Each margin is based on ATK’s senior secured credit ratings. Based on ATK’s current credit rating, the current base rate margin is 1.25% and the current Eurodollar margin is 2.25%. ATK must also pay an annual commitment fee on the unused portion of the Revolving Credit Facility.

It is currently expected that there will be no borrowings against the Revolving Credit Facility at March 31, 2013.

2.75% Convertible Notes due 2011

ATK’s 2.75% Convertible Notes due 2011 were repaid in fiscal 2012.

6.75% Notes due 2016

ATK’s 6.75% Notes mature on April 1, 2016. These notes are general unsecured obligations. Interest on these notes accrues at a rate of 6.75% per annum and is payable semi-annually on April 1 and October 1 of each year. ATK now has the right to redeem some or all of these notes from time to time at specified redemption prices.

6.875% Notes due 2020

ATK’s 6.875% Notes mature on September 15, 2020. These notes are general unsecured obligations. Interest on these notes accrues at a rate of 6.875% per annum and is payable semi-annually on September 15 and March 15 of each year. ATK has the right to redeem some or all of these notes on or after September 15, 2015, at specified redemption prices. Prior to September 15, 2015, ATK may redeem some or all of these notes at a price equal to 100% of their principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest to the date of redemption and a specified make-whole premium.

3.00% Convertible Notes due 2024

ATK’s 3.00% Convertible Notes mature on August 15, 2024. Interest on these notes is payable on February 15 and August 15 of each year. Beginning August 20, 2014, ATK will be required to pay contingent interest at a rate driven by the average trading price of these notes if the trading price reaches specified levels during the measurement period.

ATK may redeem all of these notes in cash at any time on or after August 20, 2014. Holders of these notes may require ATK to repurchase in cash some or all of the Notes on August 15, 2014 and August 15, 2019. Holders may also convert their notes at a conversion rate of 12.7422 shares of ATK’s common stock per \$1 principal amount of these notes (a conversion price of \$78.48 per share) in the event that the ATK stock price exceeds certain levels, if ATK were to call these notes for redemption, or upon the occurrence of certain corporate transactions. ATK is required to satisfy 100% of the principal amount of these notes solely in cash, with any amounts above the principal amount to be satisfied in cash, common stock, or a combination of cash and common stock, at the sole election of ATK.

Rank and Guarantees

The 3.00% Convertible Notes, the 6.875%, and the 6.75% Notes rank equal in right of payment with each other and all of ATK's future senior subordinated indebtedness and are subordinated in right of payment to all existing and future senior indebtedness, including the Senior Credit Facility. The outstanding notes are guaranteed on an unsecured basis, jointly and severally and fully and unconditionally, by substantially all of ATK's domestic subsidiaries. The parent company has no independent assets or operations. Subsidiaries of ATK other than the subsidiary guarantors are minor. All of these guarantor subsidiaries are 100% owned by ATK. These guarantees are senior subordinated obligations of the applicable subsidiary guarantors.

Covenants

ATK's Senior Credit Facility imposes restrictions on ATK, including limitations on its ability to incur additional debt, enter into capital leases, grant liens, pay dividends and make certain other payments, sell assets, or merge or consolidate with or into another entity. In addition, the Senior Credit Facility limits ATK's ability to enter into sale-and-leaseback transactions. The Senior Credit Facility also requires that ATK meet and maintain the following financial ratios:

	Senior Leverage Ratio	Leverage Ratio	Interest Coverage Ratio
Requirement	≤2.50	≤4.00	≥3.00
Actual at March 31, 2012	0.66	2.23	8.40

The Leverage Ratio is the sum of ATK's total debt plus financial letters of credit divided by Covenant EBITDA (which includes adjustments for items such as non-recurring or extraordinary noncash expenses, non-cash charges related to stock-based compensation, and intangible asset impairment charges) for the past four fiscal quarters. The Senior Leverage Ratio is the sum of ATK's senior debt plus financial letters of credit divided by Covenant EBITDA. The Interest Coverage Ratio is Covenant EBITDA divided by interest expense (excluding non-cash charges).

Many of ATK's debt agreements contain cross-default provisions so that non-compliance with the covenants within one debt agreement could cause a default under other debt agreements as well. ATK's ability to comply with these covenants and to meet and maintain the financial ratios may be affected by events beyond its control. Borrowings under the Senior Credit Facility are subject to compliance with these covenants. The indentures governing the 6.75% Notes, the 6.875% Notes, and the 3.00% Convertible Notes also impose restrictions on ATK, including limitations on its ability to incur additional debt, enter into capital leases, grant liens, pay dividends and make certain other payments, sell assets, or merge or consolidate with or into another entity. As of March 31, 2012, ATK was in compliance with the covenants in all of its debt agreements and expects to be in compliance for the foreseeable future.

Share Repurchases

On August 5, 2008, ATK's Board of Directors authorized the repurchase of up to 5,000,000 shares. The Board had determined that the repurchase program would serve primarily to offset dilution from the Company's employee and director benefit compensation programs, but it could also be used for other corporate purposes, as determined by the Board. In fiscal 2012, ATK repurchased 742,000 shares for \$49,991 under this program. ATK repurchased no shares in fiscal years 2011 or 2010.

On January 31, 2012, ATK's Board of Directors authorized a new share repurchase program of up to \$200,000 worth of shares of ATK common stock, executable over the next two years. The shares may be purchased in open market, block purchase, or negotiated transactions, subject to compliance with

applicable laws and regulations. The new repurchase authorization also allows the Company to make repurchases under Rule 10b5-1 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. This share repurchase program replaces the prior program authorized in 2008.

Any additional authorized repurchases would be subject to market conditions and ATK's compliance with its debt covenants. ATK's 6.75% Senior Subordinated Notes and 6.875% Senior Subordinated Notes limit the aggregate sum of dividends, share repurchases, and other designated restricted payments to an amount based on ATK's net income, stock issuance proceeds, and certain other items, less restricted payments made, since April 1, 2001. As of March 31, 2012, this limit was approximately \$710,388. As of March 31, 2012, the Senior Credit Facility allows ATK to make unlimited "restricted payments" (as defined in the credit agreement), which, among other items, would allow payments for future stock repurchases, as long as ATK maintains a certain amount of liquidity and maintains certain senior debt limits, with a limit, when those senior debt limits are not met, of \$250,000 plus proceeds of any equity issuances plus 50% of net income since October 7, 2010.

Contractual Obligations and Commercial Commitments

The following table summarizes ATK's contractual obligations and commercial commitments as of March 31, 2012:

		Payments due by period			
	Total	Less than 1 year	1 - 3 years	3 - 5 years	More than 5 years
Contractual obligations:					
Long-term debt	\$1,319,453	\$ 30,000	\$ 539,453	\$400,000	\$350,000
Interest on debt(1)	414,631	67,359	131,978	90,941	124,353
Operating leases	378,854	69,427	115,600	93,574	100,253
Environmental remediation costs, net	25,589	310	2,631	4,588	18,060
Pension and other PRB plan contributions	1,310,700	176,200	440,200	403,000	291,300
Total contractual obligations	<u>\$3,449,227</u>	<u>\$343,296</u>	<u>\$1,229,862</u>	<u>\$992,103</u>	<u>\$883,966</u>
		Commitment Expiration by period			
	Total	Within 1 year	1 - 3 years	3 - 5 years	
Other commercial commitments:					
Letters of credit	\$175,773	\$148,888	\$26,885	\$—	

(1) Includes interest on variable rate debt calculated based on interest rates at March 31, 2012. Variable rate debt was approximately 28% of ATK's total debt at March 31, 2012.

The total liability for uncertain tax positions at March 31, 2012 was approximately \$37,906 (see Note 11). \$14,824 of this amount could be paid within 12 months and is therefore classified within current taxes payable. ATK is not able to provide a reasonably reliable estimate of the timing of future payments relating to the non-current uncertain tax position obligations.

Pension plan contributions are an estimate of ATK's minimum funding requirements through fiscal 2022 to provide pension benefits for employees based on expected actuarial estimated service accruals through fiscal 2022 pursuant to the Employee Retirement Income Security Act, although ATK may make additional discretionary contributions. These estimates may change significantly depending on the actual rate of return on plan assets, discount rates, discretionary pension contributions, and regulations. A substantial portion of ATK's Plan contributions are recoverable from the U.S. Government as allowable indirect contract costs at amounts generally equal to the pension plan contributions, although not necessarily in the same year the contribution is made.

Contingencies

Litigation. From time to time, ATK is subject to various legal proceedings, including lawsuits, which arise out of, and are incidental to, the conduct of ATK's business. ATK does not consider any of such proceedings that are currently pending, individually or in the aggregate, notwithstanding that the unfavorable resolution of any matter may have a material effect on our net earnings in any particular quarter, to be material to its business or likely to result in a material adverse effect on its future operating results, financial condition, or cash flows.

On or about April 10, 2006, a former ATK employee filed a qui tam complaint in federal court in Utah alleging that ATK knowingly submitted claims for payment to the U.S. Government for defective LUU series illuminating flares that failed to conform to certain safety specifications and falsely certified compliance with those specifications. On January 23, 2012, the parties met in a mediation session that resulted in an agreement to settle the lawsuit. As a result of the settlement agreement, ATK established a litigation accrual of \$25,500 during fiscal 2012. This payment was made in April 2012. An additional warranty accrual of approximately \$10,700 was recorded during fiscal 2012 as the Company will retrofit up to 76,000 flares as part of the settlement.

Environmental Liabilities. ATK's operations and ownership or use of real property are subject to a number of federal, state, and local environmental laws and regulations, including those for discharge of hazardous materials, remediation of contaminated sites, and restoration of damage to the environment. At certain sites that ATK owns or operates or formerly owned or operated, there is known or potential contamination that ATK is required to investigate or remediate. ATK could incur substantial costs, including remediation costs, resource restoration costs, fines, and penalties, or third-party property damage or personal injury claims, as a result of liabilities associated with past practices or violations of environmental laws or non-compliance with environmental permits.

The liability for environmental remediation represents management's best estimate of the present value of the probable and reasonably estimable costs related to known remediation obligations. The receivable represents the present value of the amount that ATK expects to recover, as discussed below. Both the liability and receivable have been discounted to reflect the present value of the expected future cash flows, using a discount rate of 1.00% and 2.50% as of March 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively. ATK's discount rate is calculated using the 20-year Treasury constant maturities rate, net of an estimated inflationary factor of 1.9%, rounded to the nearest quarter percent. The following is a summary of the amounts recorded for environmental remediation:

	March 31, 2012		March 31, 2011	
	Liability	Receivable	Liability	Receivable
Amounts (payable) receivable	\$(61,227)	\$35,638	\$(59,869)	\$34,337
Unamortized discount	3,731	(1,925)	7,983	(3,862)
Present value amounts (payable) receivable	<u>\$(57,496)</u>	<u>\$33,713</u>	<u>\$(51,886)</u>	<u>\$30,475</u>

As of March 31, 2012, the estimated discounted range of reasonably possible costs of environmental remediation was \$57,496 to \$79,755.

ATK expects that a portion of its environmental compliance and remediation costs will be recoverable under U.S. Government contracts. Some of the remediation costs that are not recoverable from the U.S. Government that are associated with facilities purchased in a business acquisition may be covered by various indemnification agreements, as described below.

- As part of its acquisition of the Hercules Aerospace Company in fiscal 1995, ATK generally assumed responsibility for environmental compliance at the facilities acquired from Hercules

(the “Hercules Facilities”). ATK believes that a portion of the compliance and remediation costs associated with the Hercules Facilities will be recoverable under U.S. Government contracts. If ATK were unable to recover those environmental remediation costs under these contracts, ATK believes these costs will be covered by Hercules Incorporated, a subsidiary of Ashland Inc., (Hercules) under environmental agreements entered into in connection with the Hercules acquisition. Under these agreements, Hercules has agreed to indemnify ATK for environmental conditions relating to releases or hazardous waste activities occurring prior to ATK’s purchase of the Hercules Facilities as long as they were identified in accordance with the terms of the agreement; fines relating to pre-acquisition environmental compliance; and environmental claims arising out of breaches of Hercules’ representations and warranties. Hercules is not required to indemnify ATK for any individual claims below \$50,000. Hercules is obligated to indemnify ATK for the lowest cost response of remediation required at the facility that is acceptable to the applicable regulatory agencies. ATK is not responsible for conducting any remedial activities with respect to the Clearwater, FL facility. In accordance with its agreement with Hercules, ATK notified Hercules of all known contamination on non-federal lands on or before March 31, 2000, and on federal lands on or before March 31, 2005.

- ATK generally assumed responsibility for environmental compliance at the Thiokol Facilities acquired from Alcoa Inc. (“Alcoa”) in fiscal 2002. ATK expects that a portion of the compliance and remediation costs associated with the acquired Thiokol Facilities will be recoverable under U.S. Government contracts. In accordance with its agreement with Alcoa, ATK notified Alcoa of all known environmental remediation issues as of January 30, 2004. Of these known issues, ATK is responsible for any costs not recovered through U.S. Government contracts at Thiokol Facilities up to \$29,000, ATK and Alcoa have agreed to split evenly any amounts between \$29,000 and \$49,000, and ATK is responsible for any payments in excess of \$49,000. At this time, ATK believes that costs not recovered through U.S. Government contracts will be immaterial.

ATK cannot ensure that the U.S. Government, Hercules, Alcoa, or other third parties will reimburse it for any particular environmental costs or reimburse ATK in a timely manner or that any claims for indemnification will not be disputed. U.S. Government reimbursements for cleanups are financed out of a particular agency’s operating budget and the ability of a particular governmental agency to make timely reimbursements for cleanup costs will be subject to national budgetary constraints. ATK’s failure to obtain full or timely reimbursement from the U.S. Government, Hercules, Alcoa, or other third parties could have a material adverse effect on its operating results, financial condition, or cash flows. While ATK has environmental management programs in place to mitigate these risks, and environmental laws and regulations have not had a material adverse effect on ATK’s operating results, financial condition, or cash flows in the past, it is difficult to predict whether they will have a material impact in the future.

At March 31, 2012, the aggregate undiscounted amounts payable for environmental remediation costs, net of expected recoveries, are estimated to be:

Fiscal 2013	\$ 310
Fiscal 2014	2,327
Fiscal 2015	304
Fiscal 2016	2,572
Fiscal 2017	2,016
Thereafter	18,060
Total	<u>\$25,589</u>

There were no material insurance recoveries related to environmental remediation during any of the periods presented.

Factors that could significantly change the estimates described in this section on environmental liabilities include:

- the adoption, implementation, and interpretation of new laws, regulations, or cleanup standards,
- advances in technologies,
- outcomes of negotiations or litigation with regulatory authorities and other parties,
- additional information about the ultimate remedy selected at new and existing sites,
- adjustment of ATK's share of the cost of such remedies,
- changes in the extent and type of site utilization,
- the discovery of new contamination,
- the number of parties found liable at each site and their ability to pay,
- more current estimates of liabilities for these contingencies, or
- liabilities associated with resource restoration as a result of contamination from past practices.

New Accounting Pronouncements

See Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements in Item 8 of this report for discussion of new accounting pronouncements.

Inflation

In management's opinion, inflation has not had a significant impact upon the results of ATK's operations. The selling prices under contracts, the majority of which are long term, generally include estimated costs to be incurred in future periods. These cost projections can generally be negotiated into new buys under fixed-price government contracts, while actual cost increases are recoverable on cost-type contracts.

ATK, however, has been impacted by increases in the prices of raw materials used in production as well as rising oil and energy costs. The prices of commodity metals, such as lead, zinc, and especially copper, have significantly increased. These price increases generally impact our small-caliber ammunition business. ATK's risk management practices are discussed in Item 7A of this report.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

ATK is exposed to market risk from changes in interest rates. To mitigate the risks from interest rate exposure, ATK occasionally enters into hedging transactions, mainly interest rate swaps, through derivative financial instruments that have been authorized pursuant to corporate policies. ATK uses derivatives to hedge certain interest rate, foreign currency exchange rate, and commodity price risks, but does not use derivative financial instruments for trading or other speculative purposes, and ATK is not a party to leveraged financial instruments. Additional information regarding the financial instruments is contained in Notes 1 and 3 to the consolidated financial statements. ATK's objective in managing exposure to changes in interest rates is to limit the impact of such changes on earnings and cash flow and to lower the overall borrowing costs.

ATK measures market risk related to holdings of financial instruments based on changes in interest rates utilizing a sensitivity analysis. The sensitivity analysis measures the potential loss in fair values, cash flows, and earnings based on a hypothetical change (increase and decrease) in interest rates. ATK used current market rates on the debt portfolio to perform the sensitivity analysis. Certain

items such as lease contracts, insurance contracts, and obligations for pension and other postretirement benefits were not included in the analysis.

Currently, ATK's primary interest rate exposures relate to variable rate debt. The potential loss in fair values is based on an assumed immediate change in the net present values of interest rate-sensitive exposures resulting from a 100 basis point change in interest rates. The potential loss in cash flows and earnings is based on the change in the net interest income/expense over a one-year period due to the change in rates. Based on ATK's analysis, a 100 basis point change in interest rates would not have a material impact on the fair values or ATK's results of operations or cash flows.

With respect to ATK's commercial ammunition business, ATK has improved manufacturing efficiencies and has initiated price increases to mitigate the impact of increased commodity costs. ATK has a strategic sourcing and price strategy to mitigate risk from commodity price fluctuation, ATK will continue to evaluate the need for future price changes in light of these trends, ATK's competitive landscape, and its financial results. If commodity costs continue to increase, and if ATK is unable to offset these increases with ongoing manufacturing efficiencies and price increases, ATK's future results from operations and cash flows would be materially impacted.

Significant increases in commodities can negatively impact operating results with respect to ATK's firm fixed-price contract to supply the DoD's small-caliber ammunition needs. Depending on market conditions, ATK has entered into futures contracts in order to reduce the impact of metal price fluctuations. The majority of the impact has been mitigated on the four-year small-caliber ammunition supply contract with the U.S. Army by the terms within that contract, which is expected to continue into fiscal 2014; however, if metal prices exceed pre-determined levels, Armament Systems' operating results could be adversely impacted.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA
REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of Alliant Techsystems Inc.:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Alliant Techsystems Inc. and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of March 31, 2012 and 2011, and the related consolidated statements of income, equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended March 31, 2012. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, such consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Alliant Techsystems Inc. and subsidiaries at March 31, 2012 and 2011, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended March 31, 2012, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of March 31, 2012, based on the criteria established in *Internal Control—Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated May 23, 2012, expressed an unqualified opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ DELOITTE & TOUCHE, LLP

Minneapolis, MN

May 23, 2012

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENTS

	Years Ended March 31		
	2012	2011	2010
(Amounts in thousands except per share data)			
Sales	\$4,613,399	\$4,842,264	\$4,807,666
Cost of sales	3,618,503	3,840,698	3,776,355
Gross profit	994,896	1,001,566	1,031,311
Operating expenses:			
Research and development	66,403	64,960	75,896
Selling	169,984	164,063	168,986
General and administrative	262,923	246,817	236,084
Trade name impairments	—	—	38,008
Income before interest, income taxes, and noncontrolling interest	495,586	525,726	512,337
Interest expense	(89,296)	(87,612)	(77,494)
Interest income	676	560	574
Income before income taxes and noncontrolling interest	406,966	438,674	435,417
Income tax provision	143,762	124,963	156,473
Net income	263,204	313,711	278,944
Less net income attributable to noncontrolling interest	592	536	230
Net income attributable to Alliant Techsystems Inc.	<u>\$ 262,612</u>	<u>\$ 313,175</u>	<u>\$ 278,714</u>
Alliant Techsystems Inc. earnings per common share:			
Basic	<u>\$ 7.99</u>	<u>\$ 9.41</u>	<u>\$ 8.48</u>
Diluted	<u>\$ 7.93</u>	<u>\$ 9.32</u>	<u>\$ 8.33</u>
Alliant Techsystems Inc. weighted-average number of common shares outstanding:			
Basic	<u>32,874</u>	<u>33,275</u>	<u>32,851</u>
Diluted	<u>33,112</u>	<u>33,615</u>	<u>33,462</u>

See Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	March 31	
	2012	2011
(Amounts in thousands except share data)		
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 568,813	\$ 702,274
Net receivables	1,029,155	945,611
Net inventories	258,495	242,028
Income tax receivable	—	22,228
Deferred income tax assets	101,720	65,843
Other current assets	51,512	81,249
Total current assets	2,009,695	2,059,233
Net property, plant, and equipment	604,498	587,749
Goodwill	1,251,536	1,251,536
Noncurrent deferred income tax assets	134,719	100,519
Deferred charges and other non-current assets	541,298	444,808
Total assets	<u>\$4,541,746</u>	<u>\$4,443,845</u>
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Current portion of long-term debt	\$ 30,000	\$ 320,000
Accounts payable	333,980	292,281
Contract advances and allowances	119,824	121,927
Accrued compensation	121,901	135,442
Accrued income taxes	6,433	—
Other accrued liabilities	307,642	193,836
Total current liabilities	919,780	1,063,486
Long-term debt	1,272,002	1,289,709
Postretirement and postemployment benefits liabilities	111,392	126,012
Accrued pension liability	878,819	671,356
Other long-term liabilities	123,002	127,160
Total liabilities	3,304,995	3,277,723
Commitments and contingencies (Notes 10, 12 and 13)		
Common stock—\$.01 par value:		
Authorized—180,000,000 shares		
Issued and outstanding—33,142,408 shares at March 31, 2012 and		
33,519,072 shares at March 31, 2011	332	335
Additional paid-in-capital	537,921	559,279
Retained earnings	2,241,711	2,005,651
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(910,598)	(787,077)
Common stock in treasury, at cost—8,413,041 shares held at March 31, 2012		
and 8,036,377 shares held at March 31, 2011	(642,571)	(621,430)
Total Alliant Techsystems Inc. stockholders' equity	1,226,795	1,156,758
Noncontrolling interest	9,956	9,364
Total equity	<u>1,236,751</u>	<u>1,166,122</u>
Total liabilities and equity	<u>\$4,541,746</u>	<u>\$4,443,845</u>

See Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Years Ended March 31		
	2012	2011	2010
(Amounts in thousands)			
Operating Activities			
Net income	\$ 263,204	\$ 313,711	\$ 278,944
Adjustments to net income to arrive at cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation	98,037	100,041	93,739
Amortization of intangible assets	10,848	11,145	6,091
Amortization of debt discount	12,293	17,168	19,867
Amortization of deferred financing costs	4,764	5,157	2,839
Trade name impairments	—	—	38,008
Other asset impairment	—	—	11,405
Deferred income taxes	7,518	23,018	(3,338)
(Gain) loss on disposal of property	(2,928)	2,281	5,756
Share-based plans expense	6,724	9,740	16,664
Excess tax benefits from share-based plans	(23)	(540)	(1,691)
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
Net receivables	(207,451)	(153,723)	(81,279)
Net inventories	(16,466)	(6,400)	57
Accounts payable	42,557	20,065	(16,221)
Contract advances and allowances	(2,103)	15,108	20,739
Accrued compensation	(25,063)	(53,616)	800
Accrued income taxes	19,801	(40,164)	59,154
Pension and other postretirement benefits	37,547	86,955	(241,560)
Other assets and liabilities	123,048	71,124	(16,312)
Cash provided by operating activities	372,307	421,070	193,662
Investing Activities			
Capital expenditures	(122,292)	(130,201)	(143,472)
Acquisition of business, net of cash acquired	—	(172,251)	5,002
Proceeds from the disposition of property, plant, and equipment	7,335	3,001	5,845
Cash used for investing activities	(114,957)	(299,451)	(132,625)
Financing Activities			
Payments made on bank debt	(20,000)	(13,438)	(13,916)
Payments made to extinguish debt	(300,000)	(537,576)	—
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt	—	750,000	—
Payments made for debt issue costs	—	(19,883)	—
Purchase of treasury shares	(49,991)	—	—
Dividends paid	(26,552)	(6,700)	—
Proceeds from employee stock compensation plans	5,709	13,819	8,381
Excess tax benefits from share-based plans	23	540	1,691
Cash (used for) provided by financing activities	(390,811)	186,762	(3,844)
(Decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(133,461)	308,381	57,193
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	702,274	393,893	336,700
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	<u>\$ 568,813</u>	<u>\$ 702,274</u>	<u>\$ 393,893</u>
Supplemental Cash Flow Disclosures:			
Noncash investing activity:			
Capital expenditures included in accounts payable	\$ 14,976	\$ 14,118	\$ 15,621

See Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EQUITY

(Amounts in thousands except share data)	Common Stock \$.01 Par Value		Additional Paid-In Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Treasury Stock	Noncontrolling Interest	Total Equity
	Shares	Amount						
Balance, March 31, 2009	32,783,496	\$328	\$574,675	\$1,420,462	\$(651,652)	\$(677,842)	\$8,598	\$ 674,569
Comprehensive income:								
Net income		—	—	278,714	—	—	230	278,944
Other comprehensive income (see Note 1):								
Adjustments, net		—	—	—	(169,434)	—	—	(169,434)
Comprehensive income								109,510
Exercise of stock options	170,380	—	(4,791)	—	—	13,172	—	8,381
Restricted stock grants	24,743	—	(2,437)	—	—	2,437	—	—
Share-based compensation	—	—	16,664	—	—	—	—	16,664
Performance shares issued net of treasury stock withheld	75,100	—	(8,759)	—	—	5,422	—	(3,337)
Tax benefit related to share based plans and other	—	—	2,346	—	—	—	—	2,346
Employee benefit plans and other	(6,701)	2	348	—	—	(1,061)	—	(711)
Balance, March 31, 2010	33,047,018	330	578,046	1,699,176	(821,086)	(657,872)	8,828	807,422
Comprehensive income:								
Net income		—	—	313,175	—	—	536	313,711
Other comprehensive income (see Note 1):								
Adjustments, net		—	—	—	34,009	—	—	34,009
Comprehensive income								347,720
Exercise of stock options	251,401	—	(5,622)	—	—	19,440	—	13,818
Restricted stock grants	88,585	—	(7,057)	—	—	7,057	—	—
Share-based compensation	—	—	9,740	—	—	—	—	9,740
Performance shares issued net of treasury stock withheld	139,342	—	(17,193)	—	—	10,689	—	(6,504)
Tax benefit related to share based plans and other	—	—	1,111	—	—	—	—	1,111
Dividends paid	—	—	—	(6,700)	—	—	—	(6,700)
Employee benefit plans and other	(7,274)	5	254	—	—	(744)	—	(485)
Balance, March 31, 2011	33,519,072	335	559,279	2,005,651	(787,077)	(621,430)	9,364	1,166,122
Comprehensive income:								
Net income		—	—	262,612	—	—	592	263,204
Other comprehensive income (see Note 1):								
Adjustments, net		—	—	—	(123,521)	—	—	(123,521)
Comprehensive income								139,683
Exercise of stock options	107,944	—	(2,580)	—	—	8,289	—	5,709
Restricted stock grants	201,429	—	(17,159)	—	—	17,159	—	—
Share-based compensation	—	—	6,724	—	—	—	—	6,724
Treasury stock purchased	(742,000)	—	—	—	—	(49,991)	—	(49,991)
Performance shares issued net of treasury stock withheld	73,685	—	(8,752)	—	—	5,946	—	(2,806)
Tax benefit related to share based plans and other	—	—	(1,173)	—	—	—	—	(1,173)
Dividends paid	—	—	—	(26,552)	—	—	—	(26,552)
Employee benefit plans and other	(17,722)	(3)	1,582	—	—	(2,544)	—	(965)
Balance, March 31, 2012	33,142,408	\$332	\$537,921	\$2,241,711	\$(910,598)	\$(642,571)	\$9,956	\$1,236,751

See Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Amounts in thousands except share and per share data and unless otherwise indicated)

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Nature of Operations. Alliant Techsystems Inc. ("ATK" or "the Company") is an aerospace, defense, and commercial products company and leading supplier of products to the U.S. Government, allied nations, and prime contractors. ATK is also a major supplier of ammunition and related accessories to law enforcement agencies and commercial customers. ATK is headquartered in Arlington, Virginia and has operating locations throughout the United States, Puerto Rico, and internationally.

Basis of Presentation. The consolidated financial statements of ATK include all majority-owned affiliates. Intercompany transactions and accounts have been eliminated.

Fiscal Year. References in this report to a particular fiscal year refer to the year ended March 31 of that calendar year. ATK's interim quarterly periods are based on 13-week periods and end on Sundays.

Use of Estimates. The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect amounts reported therein. Due to the inherent uncertainty involved in making estimates, actual results reported in future periods may differ from those estimates.

Revenue Recognition.

Our sales come primarily from contracts with agencies of the U.S. Government and its prime contractors and subcontractors. As the various U.S. Government customers, including the U.S. Army, U.S. Navy, NASA, and the U.S. Air Force, make independent purchasing decisions, we do not generally regard the U.S. Government as one customer. Instead, we view each agency as a separate customer.

Sales by customer were as follows:

	Percent of Sales For Fiscal Years Ended:		
	2012	2011	2010
<i>Sales to:</i>			
U.S. Army	28%	30%	28%
U.S. Navy	12%	11%	11%
NASA	10%	13%	18%
U.S. Air Force	6%	7%	7%
Other U.S. Government customers	9%	7%	5%
Total U.S. Government customers	65%	68%	69%
Commercial and foreign customers	35%	32%	31%
Total	100%	100%	100%

Long-Term Contracts—The majority of ATK's sales are accounted for as long-term contracts. Sales under long-term contracts are accounted for under the percentage-of-completion method and include cost-plus and fixed-price contracts. Sales under cost-plus contracts are recognized as costs are incurred. Sales under fixed-price contracts are either recognized as the actual cost of work performed relates to the estimate at completion ("cost-to-cost") or based on results achieved, which usually coincides with customer acceptance ("units-of-delivery"). The majority of ATK's total revenue is accounted for using the cost-to-cost method of accounting.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(Amounts in thousands except share and per share data and unless otherwise indicated)

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Profits expected to be realized on contracts are based on management's estimates of total contract sales value and costs at completion. Estimated amounts for contract changes, including scope and claims, are included in contract sales only when realization is estimated to be probable. Assumptions used for recording sales and earnings are adjusted in the period of change to reflect revisions in contract value and estimated costs. In the period in which it is determined that a loss will be incurred on a contract, the entire amount of the estimated gross margin loss is charged to cost of sales. Changes in estimates of contract sales, costs, or profits are recognized using the cumulative catch-up method of accounting. This method recognizes in the current period the cumulative effect of the changes on current or prior periods. The effect of the changes on future periods of contract performance is recognized as if the revised estimate had been used since contract inception.

Changes in contract estimates occur for a variety of reasons including changes in contract scope, unforeseen changes in contract cost estimates due to unanticipated cost growth or risks affecting contract costs and/or the resolution of contract risks at lower costs than anticipated, as well as changes in contract overhead costs over the performance period. Changes in estimates could have a material effect on the company's consolidated financial position or annual results of operations. Aggregate net changes in contract estimates recognized using the cumulative catch-up method of accounting increased operating income by \$106,973 in 2012, \$51,508 in 2011, and \$44,383 in 2010. The adjustments recorded during the year ended March 31, 2012 were primarily driven by greater than expected performance at the Radford facility due to increased production volumes, changes in estimates as contracts near completion in energetic and small-caliber systems programs, the absence of a reduction in sales and profit on a commercial aerospace program recorded in fiscal 2011, and changes in expectations on an international advanced weapons program, a defense electronic systems program, and others.

Contracts may contain provisions to earn incentive and award fees if specified targets are achieved as well as penalty provisions related to performance. Incentive and award fees and penalties that can be reasonably estimated and are probable are recorded over the performance period of the contract. Incentive and award fees that cannot be reasonably estimated are recorded when awarded.

Other Revenue Recognition Methodology—Sales not recognized under the long-term contract method primarily relate to sales within the Security and Sporting group and are recognized when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, the product has been delivered and legal title and all risks of ownership have been transferred, written contract and sales terms are complete, customer acceptance has occurred, and payment is reasonably assured. Sales are reduced for allowances and price discounts.

Fiscal 2012 sales by revenue recognition method were as follows:

	<u>Percent of Sales</u>
Sales recorded under:	
Long-term contracts method	78%
Other method	22%
Total	100%

Operating Expenses. Research and development, selling and general and administrative costs are expensed in the year incurred. Research and development costs include costs incurred for experimentation and design testing. Selling costs include bid and proposal efforts related to products

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(Amounts in thousands except share and per share data and unless otherwise indicated)

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

and services. Costs that are incurred pursuant to contractual arrangements are recorded over the period that revenue is recognized, consistent with ATK's contract accounting policy.

Environmental Remediation and Compliance. Costs associated with environmental compliance, restoration, and preventing future contamination that are estimable and probable are accrued and expensed, or capitalized as appropriate. Expected remediation, restoration, and monitoring costs relating to an existing condition caused by past operations, and which do not contribute to current or future revenue generation, are accrued and expensed in the period that such costs become estimable. Liabilities are recognized for remedial and resource restoration activities when they are probable and the cost can be reasonably estimated. ATK expects that a portion of its environmental remediation costs will be recoverable under U.S. Government contracts and has recorded a receivable equal to the present value of the amount that ATK expects to recover.

ATK's engineering, financial, and legal specialists estimate, based on current law and existing technologies, the cost of each environmental liability. Such estimates are based primarily upon the estimated cost of investigation and remediation required and the likelihood that other potentially responsible parties ("PRPs") will be able to fulfill their commitments at the sites where ATK may be jointly and severally liable. ATK's estimates for environmental obligations are dependent on, and affected by, the nature and extent of historical information and physical data relating to a contaminated site, the complexity of the site, methods of remediation available, the technology that will be required, the outcome of discussions with regulatory agencies and other PRPs at multi-party sites, the number and financial viability of other PRPs, changes in environmental laws and regulations, future technological developments, and the timing of expenditures; accordingly, ATK periodically evaluates and revises such estimates based on expenditures against established reserves and the availability of additional information.

Cash Equivalents. Cash equivalents are all highly liquid cash investments purchased with original maturities of three months or less.

Marketable Securities. Investments in a common collective trust that primarily invests in fixed income securities are classified as available-for-sale securities and are recorded at fair value within other current assets and deferred charges and other non-current assets on the consolidated balance sheet. Unrealized gains and losses are recorded in other comprehensive (loss) income ("OCI"). When such investments are sold, the unrealized gains or losses are reversed from OCI and recognized in the consolidated income statement.

Inventories. Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market. Inventoried costs relating to contracts in progress are stated at actual production costs, including factory overhead, initial tooling, and other related costs incurred to date, reduced by amounts associated with recognized sales. Raw materials, work in process, and finished goods are generally determined using the standard costing method.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(Amounts in thousands except share and per share data and unless otherwise indicated)

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Inventories consist of the following:

	March 31	
	2012	2011
Raw materials	\$122,072	\$ 97,942
Work/Contracts in process	53,018	53,499
Finished goods	83,405	90,587
Net inventories	<u>\$258,495</u>	<u>\$242,028</u>

Progress payments received from customers relating to the uncompleted portions of contracts are offset against unbilled receivable balances or applicable inventories. Any remaining progress payment balances are classified as contract advances.

Accounting for Goodwill and Identifiable Intangible Assets

Goodwill—ATK tests goodwill for impairment on the first day of its fourth fiscal quarter or upon the occurrence of events or changes in circumstances that indicate that the asset might be impaired. The Company has determined that the reporting units for its goodwill impairment review are its operating segments, or components of an operating segment, that constitute a business for which discrete financial information is available, and for which segment management regularly reviews the operating results.

The impairment test is performed using a two-step process. In the first step, ATK determines the estimated fair value of each reporting unit and compares it to the carrying value of the reporting unit, including goodwill. If the carrying amount of a reporting unit is higher than its fair value, an indication of goodwill impairment exists and the second step must be performed in order to determine the amount of the goodwill impairment. In the second step, ATK must determine the implied fair value of the reporting unit's goodwill which is determined by allocating the estimated fair value of the reporting unit in a manner similar to a purchase price allocation. The implied fair value is compared to the carrying amount and if the carrying amount of the reporting unit's goodwill exceeds the implied fair value of its goodwill, an impairment loss must be recognized for the excess.

Identifiable Intangible Assets—ATK's primary identifiable intangible assets include trademarks and trade names, non-compete agreements, patented technology, and customer relationships. Identifiable intangible assets with finite lives are amortized and evaluated for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Identifiable intangibles with indefinite lives are not amortized and are tested for impairment annually on the first day of ATK's fourth fiscal quarter, or more frequently if events warrant.

ATK's identifiable intangibles with indefinite lives consist of certain trademarks and trade names. The impairment test consists of a comparison of the fair value of the specific intangible asset with its carrying value. The fair value of these assets is measured using the relief-from-royalty method which assumes that the asset has value to the extent that the owner is relieved of the obligation to pay royalties for the benefits received from them. This method requires ATK to estimate the future revenue for the related brands and technology, the appropriate royalty rate, and the weighted average cost of

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(Amounts in thousands except share and per share data and unless otherwise indicated)

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

capital. ATK bases its fair values and estimates on assumptions it believes to be reasonable, but which are unpredictable and inherently uncertain.

Stock-Based Compensation. ATK's stock-based employee compensation plans, which are described more fully in Note 14, provide for the grant of various types of stock-based incentive awards, including performance awards, total stockholder return performance awards ("TSR awards"), restricted stock, and options to purchase common stock. The types and mix of stock-based incentive awards are evaluated on an ongoing basis and may vary based on ATK's overall strategy regarding compensation, including consideration of the impact of expensing stock awards on ATK's results of operations.

Performance awards are valued at the fair value of ATK stock as of the grant date and expense is recognized based on the number of shares expected to vest under the terms of the award under which they are granted. ATK uses an integrated Monte Carlo simulation model to determine the fair value of the TSR awards and the calculated fair value is recognized into income over the vesting period. Restricted stock issued vests over periods ranging from one to five years and is valued based on the market value of ATK stock on the grant date. The estimated grant date fair value of stock options is recognized into income on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period, generally one to three years. The estimated fair value of each option is calculated using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. See Note 14 for further details.

Income Taxes. Provisions for federal, state, and foreign income taxes are calculated based on reported pre-tax earnings and current tax law. Such provisions differ from the amounts currently receivable or payable because certain items of income and expense are recognized in different time periods for financial reporting purposes than for income tax purposes. Significant judgment is required in determining income tax provisions and evaluating tax positions. ATK periodically assesses its liabilities and contingencies for all periods that are currently open to examination or have not been effectively settled based on the most current available information. Where it is not more likely than not that ATK's tax position will be sustained, the Company records the entire resulting tax liability and when it is more likely than not of being sustained, the Company records its best estimate of the resulting tax liability. Any applicable interest and penalties related to those positions are also recorded in the consolidated financial statements. To the extent ATK's assessment of the tax outcome of these matters changes, such change in estimate will impact the income tax provision in the period of the change. It is ATK's policy to record any interest and penalties related to income taxes as part of the income tax expense for financial reporting purposes. Deferred tax assets related to carryforwards are reduced by a valuation allowance when it is not more likely than not that the amount will be realized before expiration of the carryforward period. As part of this analysis ATK takes into the account the amount and character of the income to determine if the carryforwards will be realized. Significant estimates are required for this analysis. Changes in the amounts of valuation allowance are recorded in the tax provision in the period when the change occurs.

Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities. From time to time, ATK uses derivatives, consisting mainly of commodity forward contracts to hedge forecasted purchases of certain commodities and foreign currency exchange contracts to hedge forecasted transactions denominated in a foreign currency. ATK does not hold or issue derivatives for trading purposes. At the inception of each derivative instrument, ATK documents the relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item, as well as its risk-management objectives and strategy for undertaking the hedge transaction. ATK assesses, both at the hedge's inception and on an ongoing basis, whether the derivative instrument is

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(Amounts in thousands except share and per share data and unless otherwise indicated)

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

highly effective in offsetting changes in the hedged item. Derivatives are recognized on the balance sheet at fair value. ATK's current derivatives are designated as cash flow hedges and the effective portion of the change in the fair value of the derivative is recorded to accumulated OCI and recognized in earnings when the hedged item affects earnings. See Note 3 for further details.

Earnings Per Share Data. Basic earnings per share ("EPS") is computed based upon the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for each period. Diluted EPS is computed based on the weighted average number of common shares and common equivalent shares. Common equivalent shares represent the effect of stock-based awards (see Note 14) and contingently issuable shares related to ATK's Convertible Senior Subordinated Notes (see Note 9) during each period presented, which, if exercised, earned, or converted, would have a dilutive effect on earnings per share. In computing EPS for the fiscal years presented, earnings, as reported for each respective period, is divided by (in thousands):

	Years Ended March 31		
	2012	2011	2010
Basic EPS shares outstanding	32,874	33,275	32,851
Dilutive effect of stock-based awards	238	340	477
Dilutive effect of contingently issuable shares	—	—	134
Diluted EPS shares outstanding	<u>33,112</u>	<u>33,615</u>	<u>33,462</u>
Shares excluded from the calculation of diluted EPS because the option exercise/threshold price was greater than the average market price of the common shares . .	5	5	—

As discussed further in Note 9, contingently issuable shares related to ATK's various convertible senior subordinated notes are not included in diluted EPS for 2012 or 2011 because ATK's average stock price during the periods did not exceed the triggering price.

Contingently issuable shares related to ATK's \$200,000 aggregate principal amount of 3.00% Convertible Notes due 2024 and the \$280,000 aggregate principal amount of 2.75% Convertible Notes due 2024, as discussed in Note 9, were included in diluted EPS in fiscal 2010 because ATK's average stock price exceeded the conversion price during that period.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(Amounts in thousands except share and per share data and unless otherwise indicated)

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Comprehensive Income. The components of comprehensive income for the fiscal years presented are as follows:

	Years Ended March 31		
	2012	2011	2010
Net income	\$ 263,204	\$ 313,711	\$ 278,944
Other comprehensive (loss) income (OCI):			
Change in fair value of derivatives, net of income taxes of \$17,060, \$6,078, and \$(25,386), respectively	(26,683)	(9,607)	39,706
Pension and other postretirement benefit liabilities, net of income taxes of \$60,296, \$(26,353), and \$131,654, respectively	(96,594)	43,940	(211,513)
Change in fair value of available-for-sale securities, net of income taxes of \$156, \$205, and \$(1,517), respectively	(244)	(324)	2,373
Total OCI	(123,521)	34,009	(169,434)
Comprehensive income	139,683	347,720	109,510
Comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interest	592	536	230
Comprehensive income attributable to Alliant Techsystems Inc.	<u>\$ 139,091</u>	<u>\$ 347,184</u>	<u>\$ 109,280</u>

The components of accumulated OCI, net of income taxes, are as follows:

	March 31	
	2012	2011
Derivatives	\$ 3,416	\$ 30,099
Pension and other postretirement benefit liabilities	(915,010)	(818,416)
Available-for-sale securities	996	1,240
Total accumulated other comprehensive loss	<u>\$(910,598)</u>	<u>\$(787,077)</u>

The following table summarizes the pre-tax activity in OCI related to these derivatives:

	Years Ended March 31		
	2012	2011	2010
Beginning of period unrealized gain in accumulated OCI	\$ 49,407	\$ 65,582	\$ —
Net (decrease) increase in fair value of derivatives	(24,424)	26,491	79,431
Net gains reclassified from OCI, offsetting the price paid to suppliers	(19,319)	(42,666)	(13,849)
End of period unrealized gain in accumulated OCI	<u>\$ 5,664</u>	<u>\$ 49,407</u>	<u>\$ 65,582</u>

There was no ineffectiveness recognized in earnings for these contracts during any of the fiscal years presented. ATK expects that any unrealized losses will be realized and reported in cost of sales as the cost of the commodities is included in cost of sales. Estimated and actual gains or losses will change as market prices change.

Fair Value of Nonfinancial Instruments. The carrying amount of receivables, inventory, accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximates fair value because of the short maturity of these instruments. See Note 2 for additional disclosure regarding fair value of financial instruments.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(Amounts in thousands except share and per share data and unless otherwise indicated)

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

New Accounting Pronouncements.

On May 12, 2011, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-04, *Fair Value Measurement: Amendments to Achieve Common Fair Value Measurement and Disclosure Requirements in U.S. GAAP and IFRS* ("ASU 2011-04"). ASU 2011-04 clarifies the application of existing fair value measurement requirements including: (1) the application of the highest and best use and valuation premise concepts, (2) measuring the fair value of an instrument classified in a reporting entity's shareholders' equity, and (3) quantitative information required for fair value measurements categorized within Level 3. ASU 2011-04 also provides guidance on measuring the fair value of financial instruments managed within a portfolio, and application of premiums and discounts in a fair value measurement. In addition, ASU 2011-04 requires additional disclosure for Level 3 measurements regarding the sensitivity of fair value to changes in unobservable inputs and any interrelationships between those inputs. The amendments in this guidance are to be applied prospectively and are effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2011. The adoption of this ASU did not have a material impact on ATK's financial statements.

On June 16, 2011, the FASB issued ASU No. 2011-05, *Presentation of Comprehensive Income*, ("ASU 2011-05"). This update revises the manner in which entities must present comprehensive income in their financial statements. ASU 2011-05 gives entities the option to present total comprehensive income, the components of net income, and the components of other comprehensive income in either of the following ways: (1) a continuous statement of comprehensive income or (2) two separate but consecutive statements. ASU 2011-05 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2011 and interim periods within those years (ATK's fiscal 2013). ATK does not believe the adoption of this ASU will have a material impact on its financial statements.

On September 15, 2011, the FASB issued ASU No. 2011-08, *Testing Goodwill for Impairment* ("ASU 2011-08"). Under the revised guidance, entities testing goodwill for impairment will have the option to perform a qualitative assessment before calculating the fair value of their reporting units (i.e., step 1 of the goodwill impairment test under the historical rules). If entities determine, on the basis of qualitative factors, that it is not more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount, then performing the two-step impairment test is unnecessary. The new guidance does not change how goodwill is calculated or assigned to reporting units, nor does it amend the requirement to test goodwill annually or between annual tests if circumstances warrant. ASU No. 2011-08 is effective for annual and interim goodwill impairment tests performed for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2011 (ATK's fiscal 2013). ATK does not believe the adoption of this ASU will have a material impact on its financial statements.

On December 16, 2011, the FASB issued ASU No. 2011-11, *Balance Sheet (Topic 360), Disclosures about Offsetting Assets and Liabilities* ("ASU 2011-11"). The amendments in this update require an entity to disclose information about offsetting and related arrangements to enable users of its financial statements to understand the effect of those arrangements on its financial position. Entities are required to disclose both gross information and net information about both instruments and transactions eligible for offset in the statement of financial position and instruments and transactions subject to an agreement similar to a master netting arrangement. This scope would include derivatives, sale and repurchase agreements and reverse sale and repurchase agreements, and securities borrowing and securities lending arrangements. The amendments in this guidance are to be retrospectively applied for all comparative periods presented for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, and interim periods within those annual periods, beginning in fiscal 2014 for ATK. ATK does not believe the adoption of this ASU will have a material impact on its financial statements.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(Amounts in thousands except share and per share data and unless otherwise indicated)

2. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The current authoritative guidance on fair value clarifies the definition of fair value, prescribes a framework for measuring fair value, establishes a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used to measure fair value, and expands disclosures about the use of fair value measurements. Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date.

The valuation techniques required by the current authoritative literature are based upon observable and unobservable inputs. Observable inputs reflect market data obtained from independent sources, while unobservable inputs reflect internal market assumptions. These two types of inputs create the following fair value hierarchy:

Level 1—Quoted prices for identical instruments in active markets.

Level 2—Quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active; and model-derived valuations whose inputs are observable or whose significant value drivers are observable.

Level 3—Significant inputs to the valuation model are unobservable.

The following section describes the valuation methodologies used by ATK to measure its financial instruments at fair value.

Investments in marketable securities—ATK's investments in marketable securities represent investments held in a common collective trust ("CCT") that primarily invests in fixed income securities which are used to pay benefits under a nonqualified supplemental executive retirement plan for certain executives and highly compensated employees. Investments in a collective investment vehicle are valued by multiplying the investee company's net asset value per share with the number of units or shares owned at the valuation date as determined by the investee company. Net asset value per share is determined by the investee company's custodian or fund administrator by deducting from the value of the assets of the investee company all its liabilities and the resulting number is divided by the outstanding number of shares or units. Investments held by the CCT, including collateral invested for securities on loan, are valued on the basis of valuations furnished by a pricing service approved by the CCT's investment manager, which determines valuations using methods based on market transactions for comparable securities and various relationships between securities which are generally recognized by institutional traders, or at fair value as determined in good faith by the CCT's investment manager. The fair value of these securities is included within other current assets and deferred charges and other non-current assets on the consolidated balance sheet.

Derivative financial instruments and hedging activities—In order to manage its exposure to commodity pricing and foreign currency risk, ATK periodically utilizes commodity and foreign currency derivatives, which are considered Level 2 instruments. As discussed further in Note 3, ATK has outstanding commodity forward contracts that were entered into to hedge forecasted purchases of copper and zinc, as well as outstanding foreign currency forward contracts that were entered into to hedge forecasted transactions denominated in a foreign currency. Commodity derivatives are valued based on prices of futures exchanges and recently reported transactions in the marketplace. Foreign currency derivatives are valued based on observable market transactions of spot currency rates and forward currency prices.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(Amounts in thousands except share and per share data and unless otherwise indicated)

2. Fair Value of Financial Instruments (Continued)

Long-Term Debt—The fair value of the variable-rate long-term debt is calculated based on current market rates for debt of the same risk and maturities. The fair value of the fixed-rate debt is based on market quotes for each issuance. We have considered these to be Level 2 instruments.

The following table sets forth by level within the fair value hierarchy ATK's financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

As of March 31, 2012			
Fair Value Measurements Using Inputs Considered as			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets			
Marketable securities	\$—	\$ 8,546	\$—
Derivatives	—	12,182	—
Liabilities			
Derivatives	\$—	\$ 6,518	\$—
As of March 31, 2011			
Fair Value Measurements Using Inputs Considered as			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets			
Marketable securities	\$—	\$ 9,470	\$—
Derivatives	—	49,407	—
Liabilities			
Derivatives	\$—	\$ —	\$—

The following table presents ATK's assets and liabilities that are not measured at fair value on a recurring basis. The carrying values and estimated fair values were as follows:

	As of March 31, 2012		As of March 31, 2011	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Fixed rate debt	\$932,002	\$986,394	\$1,219,709	\$1,303,466
Variable rate debt	370,000	370,000	390,000	386,100

3. Derivative Financial Instruments

ATK is exposed to market risks arising from adverse changes in:

- commodity prices affecting the cost of raw materials and energy,
- interest rates, and
- foreign exchange risks

In the normal course of business, these risks are managed through a variety of strategies, including the use of derivative instruments. Commodity forward contracts are periodically used to hedge

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(Amounts in thousands except share and per share data and unless otherwise indicated)

3. Derivative Financial Instruments (Continued)

forecasted purchases of certain commodities, foreign currency exchange contracts are used to hedge forecasted transactions denominated in a foreign currency, and ATK periodically uses interest rate swaps to hedge forecasted interest payments and the risk associated with variable interest rates on long-term debt.

ATK entered into forward contracts for copper and zinc during fiscal 2012, 2011 and 2010. The contracts essentially establish a fixed price for the underlying commodity and are designated and qualify as effective cash flow hedges of purchases of the commodity. Ineffectiveness is calculated as the amount by which the change in the fair value of the derivatives exceeds the change in the fair value of the anticipated commodity purchases.

ATK also entered into foreign currency forward contracts during fiscal 2011 and fiscal 2010. These contracts were used to hedge forecasted inventory purchases and subsequent payments, or customer receivables, denominated in foreign currencies and were designated and qualified as effective cash flow hedges. Ineffectiveness with respect to forecasted inventory purchases was calculated based on changes in the forward rate until the anticipated purchase occurs; ineffectiveness of the hedge of the accounts payable was evaluated based on the change in fair value of its anticipated settlement.

The fair value of the commodity and foreign currency forward contracts is recorded within other assets or liabilities, as appropriate, and the effective portion is reflected in accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) in the financial statements. The gains or losses on the commodity forward contracts are recorded in inventory as the commodities are purchased. The gains or losses on the foreign currency forward contracts are recorded in earnings when the related inventory is sold.

As of March 31, 2012, ATK had the following outstanding commodity forward contracts that were entered into to hedge forecasted purchases:

	Number of Pounds
Copper	22,350,000
Zinc	6,245,000

As of March 31, 2012, ATK had no outstanding foreign currency forward contracts in place.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(Amounts in thousands except share and per share data and unless otherwise indicated)

3. Derivative Financial Instruments (Continued)

The table below presents the fair value and location of ATK's derivative instruments designated as hedging instruments in the consolidated balance sheet as of the periods presented.

	Location	Asset Derivatives Fair value as of		Liability Derivatives Fair value as of	
		March 31, 2012	March 31, 2011	March 31, 2012	March 31, 2011
Commodity forward contracts	Other current assets / other accrued liabilities	\$12,182	\$36,398	\$6,518	\$—
Commodity forward contracts	Deferred charges and other non-current assets / other long term liabilities	—	12,619	—	—
Foreign currency forward contracts ..	Other current assets/ accrued liabilities	—	390	—	—
Total		<u>\$12,182</u>	<u>\$49,407</u>	<u>\$6,518</u>	<u>\$—</u>

Due to the nature of ATK's business, the benefits associated with the commodity contracts may be passed on to the customer and not realized by ATK.

For the periods presented below, the derivative gains and losses in the consolidated income statements related to commodity forward contracts and foreign currency forward contracts were as follows:

	Pretax amount of gain (loss) recognized in Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Pretax amount of gain (loss) reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)		Gain or (loss) recognized in income on derivative (ineffective portion and amount excluded from effectiveness testing)	
	Amount	Location	Amount	Location	Amount
Fiscal year ended March 31, 2012					
Commodity forward contracts ..	\$ 5,664	Cost of Sales	\$24,424	Cost of Sales	\$—
Fiscal year ended March 31, 2011					
Commodity forward contracts ..	\$49,017	Cost of Sales	\$26,491	Cost of Sales	\$—
Foreign currency forward contracts	390	Cost of Sales	—	Cost of Sales	—

All derivatives used by ATK during the periods presented were designated as hedging instruments.

There was no ineffectiveness recognized in earnings for these contracts during any of the periods presented. ATK expects that any unrealized losses will be realized and reported in cost of sales as the cost of the commodities is included in cost of sales. Estimated and actual gains or losses will change as market prices change.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(Amounts in thousands except share and per share data and unless otherwise indicated)

4. Acquisitions

In accordance with the accounting standards regarding business combinations, the results of acquired businesses are included in ATK's consolidated financial statements from the date of acquisition. The purchase price for each acquisition is allocated to the acquired assets and liabilities based on fair value. The excess purchase price over estimated fair value of the net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill.

On April 9, 2010, ATK acquired Blackhawk Industries Products Group Unlimited, LLC ("Blackhawk") for a purchase price of \$172,251. Blackhawk is a manufacturer of high quality tactical gear. ATK believes that the acquisition provides ATK with a strong tactical systems brand, an expanded portfolio of quality products, and additional design and development expertise for innovative tactical accessories which will strengthen ATK's position in tactical accessories and equipment for domestic and international military, law enforcement, security, and sport enthusiast markets. Blackhawk employs approximately 300 employees and is included in the Security and Sporting group. The purchase price allocation was completed in fiscal 2011. Most of the goodwill generated in this acquisition will be deductible for tax purposes.

ATK used the acquisition method of accounting to account for this acquisition and, accordingly, the Blackhawk's results are included in ATK's consolidated financial statements at the date of acquisition. The purchase price for the acquisition was allocated to the acquired assets and liabilities based on estimated fair value. Pro forma information on the results of operations for fiscal 2011 and 2010 as if the acquisitions had occurred at the beginning of fiscal 2010 is not being presented because the acquisition is not material to ATK for that purpose.

ATK made no acquisitions during fiscal 2012 or 2010.

5. Receivables

Receivables, including amounts due under long-term contracts (contract receivables), are summarized as follows:

	March 31	
	2012	2011
Billed receivables		
U.S. Government contracts	\$ 241,701	\$189,471
Commercial and other	215,653	227,579
Unbilled receivables		
U.S. Government contracts	447,572	432,342
Commercial and other	135,877	105,640
Less allowance for doubtful accounts	(11,648)	(9,421)
Net receivables	<u>\$1,029,155</u>	<u>\$945,611</u>

Receivable balances are shown net of customer progress payments received of \$461,743 as of March 31, 2012 and \$441,159 as of March 31, 2011. ATK also had \$312,843 and \$188,935 of long-term unbilled receivables, primarily relating to commercial aerospace programs, recorded in deferred charges and other non-current assets at March 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(Amounts in thousands except share and per share data and unless otherwise indicated)

5. Receivables (Continued)

Unbilled receivables represent the balance of recoverable costs and accrued profit, comprised principally of revenue recognized on contracts for which billings have not been presented to the customer because the amounts were earned but not contractually billable as of the balance sheet date. These amounts include expected additional billable general overhead costs and fees on flexibly priced contracts awaiting final rate negotiations, and are expected to be billable and collectible within one year.

The following is a reconciliation of the changes in ATK's allowance for doubtful accounts during fiscal 2011 and 2012:

Balance at April 1, 2010	\$ 9,848
Expense	5,432
Write-offs	(201)
Reversals and other adjustments	(5,658)
Balance at March 31, 2011	9,421
Expense	5,317
Write-offs	(377)
Reversals and other adjustments	(2,713)
Balance at March 31, 2012	<u>\$11,648</u>

6. Property, Plant, and Equipment

Property, plant, and equipment is stated at cost and depreciated over estimated useful lives. Machinery and test equipment is depreciated using the double declining balance method at most of ATK's facilities, and using the straight-line method at other ATK facilities. Other depreciable property is depreciated using the straight-line method. Machinery and equipment are depreciated over one to 30 years and buildings and improvements are depreciated over one to 45 years. Depreciation expense was \$98,037 in fiscal 2012, \$100,041 in fiscal 2011, and \$93,739 in fiscal 2010.

ATK reviews property, plant, and equipment for impairment when indicators of potential impairment are present. When such impairment is identified, it is recorded as a loss in that period. Maintenance and repairs are charged to expense as incurred. Major improvements that extend useful lives are capitalized and depreciated. The cost and accumulated depreciation of property, plant and equipment retired or otherwise disposed of are removed from the related accounts, and any residual values are charged or credited to income.

Property, plant, and equipment consists of the following:

	March 31	
	2012	2011
Land	\$ 38,601	\$ 32,295
Buildings and improvements	315,179	297,924
Machinery and equipment	1,146,284	1,089,247
Property not yet in service	48,215	49,244
Gross property, plant, and equipment	1,548,279	1,468,710
Less accumulated depreciation	(943,781)	(880,961)
Net property, plant, and equipment	<u>\$ 604,498</u>	<u>\$ 587,749</u>

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(Amounts in thousands except share and per share data and unless otherwise indicated)

7. Goodwill and Deferred Charges and Other Non-Current Assets

The changes in the carrying amount of goodwill by segment were as follows:

	<u>Aerospace Systems</u>	<u>Armament Systems</u>	<u>Missile Products</u>	<u>Security and Sporting</u>	<u>Total</u>
Balance at April 1, 2010	\$676,516	\$124,558	\$242,389	\$140,447	\$1,183,910
Acquisition	—	—	—	67,626	67,626
Balance at March 31, 2011	\$676,516	\$124,558	\$242,389	\$208,073	\$1,251,536
Adjustments	—	—	—	—	—
Balance at March 31, 2012	<u>\$676,516</u>	<u>\$124,558</u>	<u>\$242,389</u>	<u>\$208,073</u>	<u>\$1,251,536</u>

The goodwill recorded within Aerospace Systems above is presented net of \$108,500 of accumulated impairment losses.

The fiscal 2011 acquisition in Security and Sporting relates to the purchase price allocation of Blackhawk, as previously discussed in Note 4.

Deferred charges and other non-current assets consist of the following:

	<u>March 31</u>	
	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
Gross debt issuance costs	\$ 27,613	\$ 34,823
Less accumulated amortization	(9,602)	(12,047)
Net debt issuance costs	18,011	22,776
Other intangible assets	121,001	131,850
Long term receivables	312,843	188,935
Long term inventory	13,032	11,061
Environmental remediation receivable	28,888	26,761
Commodity forward contracts	—	12,619
Other non-current assets	47,523	50,806
Total deferred charges and other non-current assets	<u>\$541,298</u>	<u>\$444,808</u>

The long term receivables represent unbilled receivables on long term commercial aerospace contracts and other programs that ATK does not expect to collect within the next fiscal year.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(Amounts in thousands except share and per share data and unless otherwise indicated)

7. Goodwill and Deferred Charges and Other Non-Current Assets (Continued)

Included in deferred charges and other non-current assets in the table above is \$38,998 of other intangible assets consisting of trademarks and brand names that are not being amortized as their estimated useful lives are considered indefinite and amortizing assets as follows:

	March 31, 2012			March 31, 2011		
	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated amortization	Total	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated amortization	Total
Trade name	66,060	(9,062)	56,998	\$ 66,060	\$ (4,592)	\$61,468
Patented technology	17,400	(4,820)	12,580	17,400	(2,410)	14,990
Customer relationships and other	34,185	(21,760)	12,425	34,185	(17,791)	16,394
Total	<u>\$117,645</u>	<u>\$(35,642)</u>	<u>\$82,003</u>	<u>\$117,645</u>	<u>\$(24,793)</u>	<u>\$92,852</u>

During the fourth quarter of 2010, ATK made a strategic decision to discontinue the use of the Thiokol and MRC trade names which were recorded as part of business acquisitions in April 2001 and March 2004, respectively. The Thiokol trade name was not being amortized as its estimated useful life was considered indefinite. ATK had begun amortizing the MRC trade name during fiscal 2009 over an estimated useful life of 10 years. The decision to discontinue using these names was based on the belief that the ATK brand name better reflects the Company's overall capabilities as ATK continues to pursue business and react to changes in the markets in which these trade names had historically been used. The Company will no longer use the Thiokol or MRC trade names. This decision represented a change in circumstances that would indicate that the assets' carrying values may not be recoverable and, as a result, ATK evaluated the assets for impairment. The Company measured the fair value of the assets using reduced expected future contributions and the appropriate royalty rate. Based on this assessment, ATK recorded non-cash impairment charges of \$24,586 and \$13,422, within Aerospace Systems and Missile Products, respectively, related to the Thiokol and MRC trade names. These charges were included in operating expenses in the Consolidated Income Statements.

The assets in the table above are being amortized using a straight-line method over a weighted average remaining period of approximately 10.5 years. Amortization expense related to these assets was \$10,848 in fiscal 2012, \$11,145 in fiscal 2011, and \$6,091 in fiscal 2010. ATK expects amortization expense related to these assets to be as follows:

Fiscal 2013	\$11,187
Fiscal 2014	10,320
Fiscal 2015	9,304
Fiscal 2016	7,707
Fiscal 2017	5,417
Thereafter	38,068
Total	<u>\$82,003</u>

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(Amounts in thousands except share and per share data and unless otherwise indicated)

8. Other Accrued Liabilities

The major categories of other current and long-term accrued liabilities are as follows:

	March 31	
	2012	2011
Employee benefits and insurance, including pension and other postretirement benefits	\$ 76,646	\$ 63,956
Warranty	24,221	18,076
Litigation Liability	25,500	—
Interest	15,293	2,103
Environmental remediation	5,135	4,160
Rebate	6,050	6,934
Deferred lease obligation	27,782	22,212
Commodity forward contracts	6,518	—
Federal excise tax	15,338	12,609
Other	105,159	63,786
Total other accrued liabilities—current	<u>\$307,642</u>	<u>\$193,836</u>
Environmental remediation	\$ 52,361	\$ 47,726
Management nonqualified deferred compensation plan	19,704	21,483
Non-current portion of accrued income tax liability	20,396	28,024
Deferred lease obligation	14,932	14,448
Other	15,609	15,479
Total other long-term liabilities	<u>\$123,002</u>	<u>\$127,160</u>

ATK provides product warranties, which entail repair or replacement of non-conforming items, in conjunction with sales of certain products. Estimated costs related to warranties are recorded in the period in which the related product sales occur. The warranty liability recorded at each balance sheet date reflects the estimated liability for warranty coverage for products delivered based on historical information and current trends. The following is a reconciliation of the changes in ATK's product warranty liability during the periods presented:

Balance at April 1, 2010	\$14,010
Payments made	(1,468)
Warranties issued	8,294
Changes related to preexisting warranties	<u>(2,760)</u>
Balance at March 31, 2011	18,076
Payments made	(142)
Warranties issued	12,646
Changes related to preexisting warranties	<u>(6,359)</u>
Balance at March 31, 2012	<u>\$24,221</u>

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
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9. Long-Term Debt

Long-term debt, including the current portion, consisted of the following:

	March 31, 2012	March 31, 2011
Senior Credit Facility dated October 7, 2010:		
Term A Loan due 2015	\$ 370,000	\$ 390,000
Revolving Credit Facility due 2015	—	—
2.75% Convertible Senior Subordinated Notes due 2011	—	300,000
6.75% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2016	400,000	400,000
6.875% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2020	350,000	350,000
3.00% Convertible Senior Subordinated Notes due 2024	199,453	199,453
Principal amount of long-term debt	1,319,453	1,639,453
Less: Unamortized discounts	17,451	29,744
Carrying amount of long-term debt	1,302,002	1,609,709
Less: current portion	30,000	320,000
Carrying amount of long-term debt, excluding current portion	<u>\$1,272,002</u>	<u>\$1,289,709</u>

Senior Credit Facility

In fiscal 2011, ATK entered into a Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement (“the Senior Credit Facility”), which is comprised of a Term A Loan of \$400,000 and a \$600,000 Revolving Credit Facility, both of which mature in 2015. The Term A Loan is subject to annual principal payments of \$20,000 in each of the first and second years and \$40,000 in each of the third, fourth, and fifth years, paid on a quarterly basis, with the balance due on October 7, 2015. Substantially all domestic tangible and intangible assets of ATK and its subsidiaries are pledged as collateral under the Senior Credit Facility. Borrowings under the Senior Credit Facility bear interest at a rate equal to either the sum of a base rate plus a margin or the sum of a Eurodollar rate plus a margin. Each margin is based on ATK’s senior secured credit ratings. Based on ATK’s current credit rating, the current base rate margin is 1.25% and the current Eurodollar margin is 2.25%. The weighted average interest rate for the Term A Loan was 2.49% at March 31, 2012. ATK pays an annual commitment fee on the unused portion of the Revolving Credit Facility based on its senior secured credit ratings. Based on ATK’s current rating, this fee is 0.35% at March 31, 2012. As of March 31, 2012, ATK had no borrowings against its \$600,000 Revolving Credit Facility and had outstanding letters of credit of \$175,773, which reduced amounts available on the Revolving Credit Facility to \$424,227. ATK has had no short term borrowings under its Revolving Credit Facility since the date of issuance. Debt issuance costs of approximately \$12,800 are being amortized over the term of the Senior Credit Facility.

The Senior Credit Facility discussed above replaced the Senior Credit Facility dated March 29, 2007 (“the previous Senior Credit Facility”). The Term A Loan balance associated with the previous Senior Credit Facility was paid off in the second quarter of fiscal 2011 and the remaining deferred debt issuance costs of \$936 were written off at that time. ATK had no short term borrowings on this revolving credit facility during fiscal 2011.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
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9. Long-Term Debt (Continued)

2.75% Convertible Notes due 2011:

In fiscal 2007, ATK issued \$300,000 aggregate principal amount of 2.75% Convertible Senior Subordinated Notes ("the 2.75% Convertible Notes due 2011") that matured on September 15, 2011. During the quarter ended July 3, 2011, ATK purchased \$50,427 aggregate principal amount from holders of the notes at market price. The remaining \$249,573 was repaid in cash following the maturity of these notes. The contingently issuable shares had no impact on the number of ATK's diluted shares outstanding during any of the periods presented because ATK's average stock price during those periods was below the conversion price.

6.75% Notes

In fiscal 2006, ATK issued \$400,000 aggregate principal amount of 6.75% Senior Subordinated Notes ("the 6.75% Notes") that mature on April 1, 2016. These notes are general unsecured obligations. Interest on these notes accrues at a rate of 6.75% per annum and is payable semi-annually on April 1 and October 1 of each year. ATK has the right to redeem some or all of these notes from time to time at specified redemption prices. Debt issuance costs related to these notes of \$7,700 are being amortized to interest expense over ten years.

6.875% Notes

In fiscal 2011, ATK issued \$350,000 aggregate principal amount of 6.875% Senior Subordinated Notes ("the 6.875% Notes") that mature on September 15, 2020. These notes are general unsecured obligations. Interest on these notes is payable on March 15 and September 15 of each year. ATK has the right to redeem some or all of these notes from time to time on or after September 15, 2015, at specified redemption prices. Prior to September 15, 2015, ATK may redeem some or all of these notes at a price equal to 100% of their principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest to the date of redemption and a specified make-whole premium. In addition, prior to September 15, 2013, ATK may redeem up to 35% of the aggregate principal amount of these notes, at a price equal to 106.875% of their principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest to the date of redemption, with the proceeds of certain equity offerings. Debt issuance costs of approximately \$7,100 related to these notes are being amortized to interest expense over ten years.

3.00% Convertible Notes:

In fiscal 2005, ATK issued \$200,000 aggregate principal amount of 3.00% Convertible Senior Subordinated Notes (the 3.00% Convertible Notes) that mature on August 15, 2024. Interest on these notes is payable on February 15 and August 15 of each year. Starting with the period beginning on August 20, 2014 and ending on February 14, 2015, and for each of the six-month periods thereafter beginning on February 15, 2015, ATK will pay contingent interest during the applicable interest period if the average trading price of these notes on the five trading days ending on the third day immediately preceding the first day of the applicable interest period equals or exceeds 120% of the principal amount of these notes. The contingent interest payable per note within any applicable interest period will equal an annual rate of 0.30% of the average trading price of a note during the measuring period. The contingent interest feature is treated as an embedded derivative and the fair value of this feature was insignificant at March 31, 2012 and 2011. ATK may redeem some or all of these notes in cash at any time on or after August 20, 2014. Holders of these notes may require ATK to repurchase in cash

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
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9. Long-Term Debt (Continued)

some or all of these notes on August 15, 2014 and August 15, 2019. Holders may also convert their 3.00% Convertible Notes into shares of ATK's common stock under the following circumstances: (1) when, during any fiscal quarter, the last reported sale price of ATK stock is greater than or equal to 130% of the conversion price, currently \$102.02, or \$103.68, for at least 20 trading days in the period of 30 consecutive trading days ending on the last trading day of the preceding fiscal quarter; (2) if ATK calls these notes for redemption; or (3) upon the occurrence of certain corporate transactions. These notes had an initial conversion rate of 12.5392 shares per \$1 principal amount (a conversion price of \$79.75). Pursuant to provisions in the indenture requiring adjustment of the conversion rate upon the payment of dividends, the conversion rate for these notes is now 12.7422, which correspondingly has changed the conversion price per share to \$78.48. The stock price condition was satisfied during fiscal 2008 and, accordingly, the unamortized debt issuance costs, which were previously being amortized through the first redemption date of these notes, of approximately \$3,200 were written off. The stock price condition was met during fiscal 2009 and \$547 of these notes were converted in fiscal 2009. The stock price condition was not satisfied during ATK's fourth fiscal quarter of 2012; therefore the remaining principal amount of \$199,453 as of March 31, 2012, is classified as long-term. In fiscal 2005, ATK amended the indenture to require ATK to satisfy 100% of the principal amount of these notes solely in cash, with any amounts above the principal amount to be satisfied in cash, common stock, or a combination of cash and common stock, at the sole election of ATK. If certain fundamental changes occur on or prior to August 15, 2014, ATK will in certain circumstances increase the conversion rate by a number of additional shares of common stock or, in lieu thereof, ATK may in certain circumstances elect to adjust the conversion rate and related conversion obligation so that these notes are convertible into shares of the acquiring or surviving company. These contingently issuable shares increased the number of ATK's diluted shares outstanding for fiscal 2010 by 50,653 shares because ATK's average stock price exceeded the conversion price during that year. These shares had no impact on diluted shares outstanding for fiscal 2012 or 2011 as the average stock price did not exceed the conversion price during those years.

2.75% Convertible Notes due 2024

In fiscal 2010, ATK repaid in cash the remaining \$279,763 principal amount of its 2.75% Convertible Notes due 2024.

The following tables provide additional information about ATK's convertible notes:

	March 31, 2012
	3.00% due 2024
Carrying amount of the equity component	\$ 56,849
Principal amount of the liability component	199,453
Unamortized discount of liability component	17,451
Net carrying amount of liability component	182,002
Remaining amortization period of discount	149 months
Effective interest rate on liability component	7.000%

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9. Long-Term Debt (Continued)

	March 31, 2011		
	2.75% due 2011	3.00% due 2024	Total
Carrying amount of the equity component	\$ 50,779	\$ 56,849	\$107,628
Principal amount of the liability component	300,000	199,453	499,453
Unamortized discount of liability component	5,875	23,869	29,744
Net carrying amount of liability component	294,125	175,584	469,709
Remaining amortization period of discount	6 months	161 months	
Effective interest rate on liability component	6.800%	7.000%	

Based on ATK's closing stock price of \$50.12 on March 31, 2012, the if-converted value of these notes does not exceed the aggregate principal amount of the notes.

Rank and Guarantees

The 3.00% Convertible Notes, the 6.875% Notes, and the 6.75% Notes rank equal in right of payment with each other and all of ATK's future senior subordinated indebtedness and are subordinated in right of payment to all existing and future senior indebtedness, including the Senior Credit Facility. The outstanding notes are guaranteed on an unsecured basis, jointly and severally and fully and unconditionally, by substantially all of ATK's domestic subsidiaries. The parent company has no independent assets or operations. Subsidiaries of ATK other than the subsidiary guarantors are minor. All of these guarantor subsidiaries are 100% owned by ATK. These guarantees are senior subordinated obligations of the applicable subsidiary guarantors.

Scheduled Minimum Loan Payments

The scheduled minimum loan payments on outstanding long-term debt are as follows:

Fiscal 2013	\$ 30,000
Fiscal 2014	40,000
Fiscal 2015	239,453
Fiscal 2016	260,000
Fiscal 2017	400,000
Thereafter	350,000
Total	<u>\$1,319,453</u>

ATK's total debt (current portion of debt and long-term debt) as a percentage of total capitalization (total debt and stockholders' equity) was 58% as of March 31, 2012 and March 31, 2011, respectively.

Covenants and Default Provisions

ATK's Senior Credit Facility and the indentures governing the 6.75% Notes, the 6.875% Notes, and the 3.00% Convertible Notes impose restrictions on ATK, including limitations on its ability to incur additional debt, enter into capital leases, grant liens, pay dividends and make certain other payments, sell assets, or merge or consolidate with or into another entity. In addition, the Senior Credit Facility limits ATK's ability to enter into sale-and-leaseback transactions. As of March 31, 2012, this

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(Amounts in thousands except share and per share data and unless otherwise indicated)

9. Long-Term Debt (Continued)

limit was approximately \$710,388. The Senior Credit Facility also requires that ATK meet and maintain specified financial ratios, including a minimum interest coverage ratio and a maximum consolidated senior leverage ratio, and a maximum consolidated leverage ratio. Many of ATK's debt agreements contain cross-default provisions so that non-compliance with the covenants within one debt agreement could cause a default under other debt agreements as well. ATK's ability to comply with these covenants and to meet and maintain the financial ratios may be affected by events beyond its control. Borrowings under the Senior Credit Facility are subject to compliance with these covenants. As of March 31, 2012, ATK was in compliance with the financial covenants.

Cash Paid for Interest on Debt

Cash paid for interest totaled \$58,717 in fiscal 2012, \$65,970 in fiscal 2011, and \$52,840 in fiscal 2010. Cash received for interest totaled \$676 in fiscal 2012, \$560 in fiscal 2011, and \$574 in fiscal 2010.

10. Employee Benefit Plans

ATK provides defined benefit pension plans and defined contribution plans for the majority of its employees. ATK has tax qualified defined benefit plans, a supplemental (nonqualified) defined benefit pension plan, a defined contribution plan, and a supplemental (non-qualified) defined contribution plan. A qualified plan meets the requirements of certain sections of the Internal Revenue Code and, generally, contributions to qualified plans are tax deductible. A qualified plan typically provides benefits to a broad group of employees and may not discriminate in favor of highly compensated employees in coverage, benefits or contributions. In addition, ATK provides medical and life insurance benefits to certain retirees and their eligible dependents through its postretirement plans.

Defined Benefit Plans

ATK is required to reflect the funded status of the pension and other postretirement ("PRB") plans on the consolidated balance sheet. The funded status of the plans is measured as the difference between the plan assets at fair value and the projected benefit obligation. ATK has recognized the aggregate of all underfunded plans within the accrued pension liability and postretirement and postemployment benefits liabilities. The portion of the amount by which the actuarial present value of benefits included in the projected benefit obligation exceeds the fair value of plan assets, payable in the next 12 months, is reflected in other accrued liabilities.

Previously unrecognized differences between actual amounts and estimates based on actuarial assumptions are included in accumulated other comprehensive loss in our consolidated balance sheet and the difference between actual amounts and estimates based on actuarial assumptions has been recognized in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur.

ATK's measurement date for remeasuring its plan assets and benefit obligations is March 31.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(Amounts in thousands except share and per share data and unless otherwise indicated)

10. Employee Benefit Plans (Continued)

Pension Plans. ATK has qualified noncontributory defined benefit pension plans that cover substantially all employees hired prior to January 1, 2007. Eligible non-union employees hired on or after January 1, 2007 and certain union employees are not covered by a defined benefit plan but substantially all do receive an employer contribution through a defined contribution plan, discussed below. The defined benefit plans provide either pension benefits based on employee annual pay levels and years of credited service or stated amounts for each year of credited service. ATK funds the plans in accordance with federal requirements calculated using appropriate actuarial methods. Depending on the plan they are covered by, employees generally vest after three or five years.

ATK also sponsors a nonqualified supplemental executive retirement plan which provides certain executives and highly compensated employees the opportunity to receive pension benefits in excess of those payable through tax qualified pension plans. The benefit obligation of these plans is included in the pension information below.

Other Postretirement Benefit Plans. Generally, employees who terminated employment from ATK on or before January 1, 2004 and were at least age 50 or 55 with at least five or ten years of service, depending on the provisions of the pension plan they are eligible for, are entitled to a pre- and/or post-65 healthcare company subsidy and retiree life insurance coverage. Employees who terminated employment after January 1, 2004, but before January 1, 2006, are eligible only for a pre-65 company subsidy. The portion of the healthcare premium cost borne by ATK for such benefits is based on the pension plan they are eligible for, years of service, and age at termination.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(Amounts in thousands except share and per share data and unless otherwise indicated)

10. Employee Benefit Plans (Continued)

The following table shows changes in the benefit obligation, plan assets, and funded status of ATK's qualified and non-qualified pension plans and other PRB plans. Benefit obligation balances presented below reflect the projected benefit obligation ("PBO") for our pension plans and accumulated PRB obligations ("APBO") or our other PRB plans.

	Pension Benefits		Other Postretirement Benefits	
	Years Ended March 31		Years Ended March 31	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Obligations and Funded Status				
Change in benefit obligation				
Benefit obligation at beginning of year	\$2,740,278	\$2,628,273	164,108	\$ 178,541
Service cost	64,710	69,904	76	199
Interest cost	149,284	150,868	7,814	8,820
Plan Amendments	—	109	—	(3,974)
Actuarial loss (gain)	245,115	50,865	(4,948)	(2,232)
Benefits paid	(158,963)	(159,741)	(12,495)	(17,246)
Benefit obligation at end of year	<u>\$3,040,424</u>	<u>\$2,740,278</u>	<u>\$154,555</u>	<u>\$ 164,108</u>
Change in plan assets				
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	\$2,063,906	\$2,000,854	\$ 53,551	\$ 52,130
Actual return on plan assets	168,015	210,372	4,221	5,618
Retiree contributions	—	—	6,976	7,380
Employer contributions	81,500	12,421	10,807	13,050
Benefits paid	(158,963)	(159,741)	(19,471)	(24,627)
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	<u>\$2,154,458</u>	<u>\$2,063,906</u>	<u>\$ 56,084</u>	<u>\$ 53,551</u>
Funded status	<u>\$ (885,966)</u>	<u>\$ (676,372)</u>	<u>\$ (98,471)</u>	<u>\$ (110,557)</u>
	Pension Benefits		Other Postretirement Benefits	
	Years Ended March 31		Years Ended March 31	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Amounts Recognized in the Balance Sheet				
Other accrued liabilities	\$ (7,147)	\$ (5,016)	\$ (4,939)	\$ (5,477)
Postretirement and postemployment benefits liabilities	—	—	(93,532)	(105,080)
Accrued pension liability	(878,819)	(671,356)	—	—
Net amount recognized	<u>\$ (885,966)</u>	<u>\$ (676,372)</u>	<u>\$ (98,471)</u>	<u>\$ (110,557)</u>
Accumulated other comprehensive loss (income) related to:				
Unrecognized net actuarial losses	\$1,504,022	\$1,347,265	\$ 36,200	\$ 44,829
Unrecognized prior service benefit	(1,208)	(1,589)	(42,792)	(51,174)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss (income)	<u>\$1,502,814</u>	<u>\$1,345,676</u>	<u>\$ (6,592)</u>	<u>\$ (6,345)</u>

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(Amounts in thousands except share and per share data and unless otherwise indicated)

10. Employee Benefit Plans (Continued)

The estimated amount that will be amortized from accumulated other comprehensive loss into net periodic benefit cost in fiscal 2013 is as follows:

	Pension	Other Postretirement Benefits
Recognized net actuarial losses	\$124,796	\$ 2,654
Amortization of prior service benefits	(391)	(8,381)
Total	<u>\$124,405</u>	<u>\$(5,727)</u>

The accumulated benefit obligation for all defined benefit pension plans was \$2,755,331 as of March 31, 2012 and \$2,445,747 as of March 31, 2011.

	March 31	
	2012	2011
Information for Pension Plans with an Accumulated Benefit Obligation in Excess of Plan Assets		
Projected benefit obligation	\$3,040,424	\$2,740,278
Accumulated benefit obligation	2,755,331	2,445,747
Fair value of plan assets	2,154,458	2,063,907

The components of net periodic benefit cost are as follows:

	Pension Benefits			Other Postretirement Benefits		
	Years Ended March 31			Years Ended March 31		
	2012	2011	2010	2012	2011	2010
Service cost	\$ 64,710	\$ 69,904	\$ 54,603	\$ 76	\$ 199	\$ 205
Interest cost	149,284	150,868	156,898	7,814	8,820	11,559
Expected return on plan assets	(175,590)	(176,692)	(171,054)	(3,512)	(3,383)	(2,672)
Amortization of unrecognized net loss . . .	95,934	85,448	25,750	2,972	3,083	2,092
Amortization of unrecognized prior service cost	(381)	(389)	(389)	(8,381)	(8,548)	(8,630)
Net periodic benefit cost before special termination benefits cost / curtailment . .	133,957	129,139	65,808	(1,031)	171	2,554
Special termination benefits cost / curtailment	—	—	6,287	—	(448)	—
Net periodic benefit cost	<u>\$ 133,957</u>	<u>\$ 129,139</u>	<u>\$ 72,095</u>	<u>\$(1,031)</u>	<u>\$ (277)</u>	<u>\$ 2,554</u>

During fiscal 2011 ATK recorded a curtailment gain of \$448 to recognize the impact on PRB plans associated with the elimination of future medical and life insurance benefits under a negotiated union contract.

During fiscal 2010 ATK recorded a settlement expense of \$6,287 to recognize the impact of lump sum benefit payments made in the non-qualified supplemental executive retirement plan.

The Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003 (the Act) reduced ATK's APBO measured as of December 31, 2005. One of ATK's other PRB plans is actuarially equivalent to Medicare, but ATK does not believe that the subsidies it will receive under the Act will

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(Amounts in thousands except share and per share data and unless otherwise indicated)

10. Employee Benefit Plans (Continued)

be significant. Because ATK believes that participation levels in its other PRB plans will decline, the impact to ATK's results of operations in any period has not been and is not expected to be significant.

Assumptions

	Pension Benefits			Other Postretirement Benefits		
	2012	2011	2010	2012	2011	2010
Weighted-Average Assumptions Used to Determine Benefit Obligations as of March 31						
Discount rate	4.90%	5.60%	5.90%	4.40%	5.00%	5.35%
Rate of compensation increase:						
Union	3.26%	3.79%	3.84%			
Salaried	3.55%	4.02%	4.05%			

	Pension Benefits			Other Postretirement Benefits		
	2012	2011	2010	2012	2011	2010
Weighted-Average Assumptions Used to Determine Net Periodic Benefit Cost for Years Ended March 31						
Discount rate	5.60%	5.90%	8.15%	5.00%	5.35%	7.90%
Expected long-term rate of return on plan assets	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	6.00%/7.00%	6.00%/7.00%	6.00%/8.00%
Rate of compensation increase:						
Union	3.79%	3.84%	3.82%			
Salaried	4.02%	4.05%	4.09%			

In developing the expected long-term rate of return assumption, ATK considers input from its actuaries and other advisors, annualized returns of various major indices over a long-term time horizon, and ATK's own historical 5-year and 10-year compounded investment returns. The expected long-term rate of return of 8.0% used in fiscal 2012 for the plans was based on an asset allocation range of 30-50% in equity investments, 30-40% in fixed income investments, 5-15% in real estate/real asset investments, 5-27% collectively in hedge fund and private equity investments, and 0-6% in cash investments. The actual return in any fiscal year will likely differ from ATK's assumption, but ATK estimates its return based on long-term projections and historical results. Therefore, any variance in a given year does not necessarily indicate that the assumption should be changed.

In developing the expected long-term rate of return assumption for other PRB plans, ATK considers input from actuaries, historical returns, and annualized returns of various major indices over long periods. The expected long-term rates of returns are based on the weighted average asset allocation between the assets held within the 401(h) and those held in fixed income investments.

Assumed Health Care Cost Trend Rates used to Measure Expected Cost of Benefits

	2013	2012
Weighted average health care cost trend rate	7.70%	7.60%
Rate to which the cost trend rate is assumed to decline (the ultimate trend rate)	5.00%	5.10%
Fiscal year that the rate reaches the ultimate trend rate	2022	2019

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(Amounts in thousands except share and per share data and unless otherwise indicated)

10. Employee Benefit Plans (Continued)

Since fiscal 2006, health care cost trend rates have been set specifically for each benefit plan and design. Assumed health care cost trend rates have a significant effect on the amounts reported for health care plans. A one-percentage point increase or decrease in the assumed health care cost trend rates would have the following effects:

	One-Percentage Point Increase	One-Percentage Point Decrease
Effect on total of service and interest cost	\$ 397	\$ (348)
Effect on postretirement benefit obligation	9,031	(7,917)

Plan Assets

Pension. ATK's pension plan weighted-average asset allocations at March 31, 2012 and 2011, and the target allocations for fiscal 2013, by asset category are as follows:

Asset Category	Target Range 2013	Actual as of March 31	
		2012	2011
Domestic equity	20 - 30%	25.8%	26.6%
International equity	10 - 20%	14.7%	16.7%
Fixed income	30 - 40%	37.6%	34.6%
Real assets	5 - 15%	7.2%	6.2%
Hedge funds/private equity	5 - 27%	12.9%	14.0%
Other investments/cash	0 - 6%	1.8%	1.9%
Total	100%	100%	100%

ATK has a committee which, assisted by outside consultants, evaluates the objectives and investment policies concerning its long-term investment goals and asset allocation strategies. Plan assets are invested in various asset classes that are expected to produce a sufficient level of diversification and investment return over the long term. The investment goals are (1) to meet or exceed the assumed actuarial rate of return over the long term within reasonable and prudent levels of risk, and (2) to preserve the real purchasing power of assets to meet future obligations. The nature and duration of benefit obligations, along with assumptions concerning asset class returns and return correlations, are considered when determining an appropriate asset allocation to achieve the investment objectives. Pension plan assets for ATK's qualified pension plans are held in a trust for the benefit of the plan participants and are invested in a diversified portfolio of equity investments, fixed income investments, real asset investments (real estate, timber, energy), hedge funds, private equity, and cash. Risk targets are established and monitored against acceptable ranges. All investment policies and procedures are designed to ensure that the plans' investments are in compliance with the Employee Retirement Income Security Act. Guidelines are established defining permitted investments within each asset class.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(Amounts in thousands except share and per share data and unless otherwise indicated)

10. Employee Benefit Plans (Continued)

During fiscal 2012, ATK continued to implement the investment strategy recommended by the asset-liability study conducted during fiscal 2010. The results emphasized the importance of managing the volatility of pension assets relative to pension liabilities while still achieving a competitive investment return, achieving diversification between and within various asset classes, and managing other risks. In order to reduce the volatility between the value of pension assets and liabilities, ATK has continued to increase the allocation to, and duration of, fixed income investments. ATK regularly reviews its actual asset allocation and periodically rebalances its investments to the targeted allocation when considered appropriate. Target allocation ranges are guidelines, not limitations, and occasionally due to market conditions and other factors actual asset allocation may vary above or below a target.

The implementation of the investment strategy discussed above is executed through a variety of investment structures such as: direct share or bond ownership, common/collective trusts, or registered investment companies. Valuation methodologies differ for each of these structures. The valuation methodologies used for these investments structures are as follows:

U.S. Government Securities, Corporate Debt, Common and Preferred Stock, Other Investments, and Registered Investment Companies: Investments are valued at the closing price reported on the active market on which the individual securities are traded.

Common/Collective Trusts: Investments in a collective investment vehicle are valued by multiplying the investee company's net asset value per share with the number of units or shares owned at the valuation date as determined by the investee company. Net asset value per share is determined by the investee company's custodian or fund administrator by deducting from the value of the assets of the investee company all of its liabilities and the resulting number is divided by the outstanding number of shares or units. Investments held by the CCT, including collateral invested for securities on loan, are valued on the basis of valuations furnished by a pricing service approved by the CCT's investment manager, which determines valuations using methods based on market transactions for comparable securities and various relationships between securities which are generally recognized by institutional traders, or at fair value as determined in good faith by the CCT's investment manager.

Partnership/Joint Venture Interests: Given the inherent illiquidity of many partnership/joint venture investments, these investments are generally valued based on unobservable inputs that reflect the reporting entity's own assumptions about the assumptions that market participants would use pricing the asset. While the valuation methodologies may differ among each entity, methods for valuing these assets may include, but are not limited to, 1) discounted cash flow analysis, 2) net asset values, and 3) comparable trading data for similar investments.

Funds in Insurance Company Accounts: These investments are valued at fair value by discounting the related cash flows based on current yields of similar instruments with comparable durations considering the credit-worthiness of the issuer.

The methods described above may produce a fair value calculation that may not be indicative of net realizable value or reflective of future fair values. Furthermore, while ATK believes its valuation methods are appropriate and consistent with other market participants, the use of different methodologies or assumptions to determine the fair value of certain financial instruments could result in a different fair value measurement at the reporting date.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(Amounts in thousands except share and per share data and unless otherwise indicated)

10. Employee Benefit Plans (Continued)

Fair Value—The following table presents the pension plan investments using the fair value hierarchy discussed in Note 2 as of March 31, 2012:

	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Total
Interest-bearing cash	\$ —	\$ 5,273	\$ —	\$ 5,273
U.S. Government securities	287,400	—	—	287,400
Corporate debt	—	272,420	—	272,420
Common stock	462,177	—	—	462,177
Partnership/joint venture interest	—	—	526,762	526,762
Other investments	—	815	—	815
Common/collective trusts	—	505,551	—	505,551
Registered investment companies	48,034	—	—	48,034
Value of funds in insurance company accounts	—	44,748	1,278	46,026
Total	<u>\$797,611</u>	<u>\$828,807</u>	<u>\$528,040</u>	<u>\$2,154,458</u>

The following table presents the pension plan investments using the fair value hierarchy discussed in Note 2 as of March 31, 2011:

	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Total
Interest-bearing cash	\$ —	\$ 7,193	\$ —	\$ 7,193
U.S. Government securities	260,870	—	—	260,870
Corporate debt	—	316,155	—	316,155
Common stock	439,096	—	—	439,096
Partnership/joint venture interest	—	—	468,796	468,796
Other investments	—	—	—	—
Common/collective trusts	—	477,191	—	477,191
Registered investment companies	49,207	—	—	49,207
Value of funds in insurance company accounts	—	44,033	1,366	45,399
Total	<u>\$749,173</u>	<u>\$844,572</u>	<u>\$470,162</u>	<u>\$2,063,907</u>

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(Amounts in thousands except share and per share data and unless otherwise indicated)

10. Employee Benefit Plans (Continued)

The following table presents a reconciliation of Level 3 assets held during the year ended March 31, 2012:

	Common/Collective Trusts	Insurance Contracts	Partnerships/ Joint Ventures
Balance at April 1, 2011	—	\$1,366	\$468,796
Realized (losses) gains	—	(1)	5,145
Net unrealized (losses) gains	—	(5)	9,411
Net purchases, issuances, and settlements	—	(82)	43,410
Net transfers into (out of) Level 3	—	—	—
Balance at March 31, 2012	<u>\$—</u>	<u>\$1,278</u>	<u>\$526,762</u>

The following table presents a reconciliation of Level 3 assets held during the year ended March 31, 2011:

	Common/Collective Trusts	Insurance Contracts	Partnerships/ Joint Ventures
Balance at April 1, 2010	\$ 2,827	\$1,450	\$436,480
Realized gains	97	4	14,861
Net unrealized (losses) gains	(25)	8	36,339
Net purchases, issuances, and settlements	(1,642)	(96)	(22,353)
Net transfers (out of) into Level 3	<u>(1,257)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>3,469</u>
Balance at March 31, 2011	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$1,366</u>	<u>\$468,796</u>

There was no direct ownership of ATK common stock included in plan assets as of any of the periods presented.

Other Postretirement Benefits. ATK's other PRB obligations were 36.3% and 33% pre-funded as of March 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Portions of the assets are held in a 401(h) account held within the pension master trust and are invested in the same manner as the pension assets. Approximately 38% and 37% of the assets were held in the 401(h) account as of March 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively. The remaining assets are in fixed income investments. ATK's investment objective for the other PRB plan assets is the preservation and safety of capital.

Contributions

During fiscal 2012, ATK contributed \$74,600 directly to the pension trust and \$6,900 directly to retirees under its supplemental (nonqualified) executive retirement plan. ATK also contributed \$10,807 to its other PRB plans. ATK made a qualified pension plan trust contribution of \$140,000 in April 2012 (fiscal 2013) and is required to make additional contributions of \$15,000 to meet its legally required minimum contributions for fiscal 2013. ATK also expects to distribute approximately \$7,147 directly to retirees under its supplemental executive retirement plans, and contribute approximately \$12,966 to its other postretirement benefit plans in fiscal 2013.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(Amounts in thousands except share and per share data and unless otherwise indicated)

10. Employee Benefit Plans (Continued)

Expected Future Benefit Payments

The following benefit payments, which reflect expected future service, are expected to be paid in the years ending March 31. The pension benefits will be paid primarily out of the pension trust. The postretirement benefit payments are shown net of the expected subsidy for the Medicare prescription drug benefit under the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003 which are not material to be presented separately.

	Pension Benefits	Other Postretirement Benefits
2013	\$ 178,072	\$14,134
2014	168,892	13,836
2015	175,434	13,445
2016	180,422	13,076
2017	188,159	12,822
2018 through 2022	1,062,494	57,694

Termination

In the event ATK terminates any of the plans under conditions in which the plan's assets exceed that plan's obligations, U.S. Government regulations require that a fair allocation of any of the plan's assets based on plan contributions that were reimbursed under U.S. Government contracts will be returned to the U.S. Government.

Defined Contribution Plan

ATK also sponsors a defined contribution plan. Participation in this plan is available to substantially all U.S. employees. The defined contribution plan is a 401(k) plan, with an employee stock ownership ("ESOP") feature; to which employees may contribute up to 50% of their pay (highly compensated employees are subject to limitations). Employee contributions are invested, at the employees' direction, among a variety of investment alternatives including an ATK common stock fund. Participants may transfer amounts into and out of the investment alternatives at any time. Any dividends declared on ATK common stock can be either reinvested within the ATK common stock fund or provided as a cash payment. Effective January 1, 2004, the ATK matching contribution and non-elective contribution to this plan depends on a participant's years of service, pension plan participation, and certain other factors. Participants receive:

- a matching contribution of 100% of the first 3% of the participant's contributed pay plus 50% of the next 2% of the participant's contributed pay, or
- a matching contribution of 50% of the first 6% of the participant's contributed pay or,
- a matching contribution of 100% of the first 3% of the participant's contributed pay plus 50% of the next 3% of the participant's contributed pay (subject to one year vesting) and a non-elective contribution based on recognized compensation, age and service (subject to three year vesting), or

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
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10. Employee Benefit Plans (Continued)

- an automatic enrollment of a 6% pre-tax contribution rate (of which the participant can either change or opt out) along with a matching contribution of 100% of the first 3% of the participant's contributed pay plus 50% of the next 3% of the participant's contributed pay (subject to one year vesting) and a non-elective contribution based on recognized compensation, age and service (subject to three year vesting), or
- a non-elective contribution based on the recognized compensation, age, and service (subject to three year vesting), or
- no matching contribution.

ATK's contributions to the plan were \$35,993 in fiscal 2012, \$36,479 in fiscal 2011, and \$36,009 in fiscal 2010.

As of March 31, 2012, ATK had approximately 14,500 U.S. employees eligible under the plan. Approximately 10% of these employees were covered by collective bargaining agreements. The majority of represented employees work at three locations. Two of the major collective bargaining agreements have terms that expire in calendar 2012. One contract will be renegotiated, the other contract will expire and be renegotiated by the successor company that will operate the Radford facility following the expiration of ATK's contract to operate that facility, and three other contracts expire in calendar 2013.

11. Income Taxes

Income before income taxes and noncontrolling interest is as follows:

	Years Ended March 31		
	2012	2011	2010
Current:			
US	\$403,204	\$436,026	\$433,428
Non-US	3,762	2,648	1,989
Income before income taxes and noncontrolling interest	<u>\$406,966</u>	<u>\$438,674</u>	<u>\$435,417</u>

ATK's income tax provision consists of:

	Years Ended March 31		
	2012	2011	2010
Current:			
Federal	\$128,651	\$ 95,840	\$152,421
State	7,176	6,054	7,390
Non-US	414	51	—
Deferred:			
Federal	7,315	25,486	(7,662)
State	206	(2,468)	4,324
Non-US	—	—	—
Income tax provision	<u>\$143,762</u>	<u>\$124,963</u>	<u>\$156,473</u>

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(Amounts in thousands except share and per share data and unless otherwise indicated)

11. Income Taxes (Continued)

The items responsible for the differences between the federal statutory rate and ATK's effective rate are as follows:

	Years Ended March 31		
	2012	2011	2010
Statutory federal income tax rate	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%
State income taxes, net of federal impact	2.6%	2.0%	2.4%
Domestic manufacturing deduction	(2.6)%	(2.2)%	(1.8)%
Estimated nondeductible portion of litigation	1.3%	—%	—%
Research and development credit	(0.5)%	(0.9)%	(0.6)%
Change in prior year contingent tax liabilities	(0.2)%	(4.1)%	0.5%
Impact of non-US operations	(0.3)%	(0.2)%	—%
Other	(0.2)%	(1.0)%	0.2%
Change in valuation allowance	0.2%	(0.1)%	0.2%
Income tax provision	35.3%	28.5%	35.9%

Deferred Income Taxes—Deferred income taxes arise because of differences in the timing of the recognition of income and expense items for financial statement reporting and income tax purposes. The net effect of these temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities are classified in the consolidated financial statements of financial position as current or noncurrent assets or liabilities based upon the classification of the related assets and liabilities or, if there is no corresponding balance on the balance sheet, the expected period for reversal. As of March 31, 2012 and 2011 the components of deferred tax assets and liabilities were as follows:

	Years Ended March 31	
	2012	2011
Deferred tax assets	\$ 871,228	\$ 785,786
Deferred tax liabilities	(630,035)	(615,303)
Valuation allowance	(4,754)	(4,121)
Net deferred tax assets	<u>\$ 236,439</u>	<u>\$ 166,362</u>

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(Amounts in thousands except share and per share data and unless otherwise indicated)

11. Income Taxes (Continued)

As of March 31, 2012 and 2011, the deferred tax assets and liabilities resulted from temporary differences related to the following:

Other comprehensive income provision	\$ 574,968	\$ 489,423
Post retirement benefit obligations	46,991	51,069
Accruals for employee benefits	38,159	44,242
Other reserves	37,950	31,638
Other	36,644	20,822
Contract method of revenue recognition	19,737	(9,024)
State Carryforwards	9,564	12,609
Inventory	8,943	13,130
Pension	(296,455)	(275,360)
Property, plant, equipment	(98,561)	(82,164)
Intangible assets	(71,818)	(63,939)
Debt-related	(64,929)	(61,963)
Valuation allowance	(4,754)	(4,121)
Net deferred income tax asset	<u>\$ 236,439</u>	<u>\$ 166,362</u>

ATK believes it is more likely than not that the recorded deferred benefits will be realized through the reduction of future taxable income. ATK's recorded valuation allowance of \$4,754 at March 31, 2012 relates to capital loss carryovers and certain state net operating loss and credit carryforwards that are not expected to be realized before their expiration. The valuation allowance increased during fiscal 2012 due to the recognition of current year capital losses and a change in the amount of state carryforward benefits expected to be utilized before expiration, expiration of capital loss carryforwards, expiration of state credit carryforwards, partially offset by the changes to prior year capital loss carryforwards.

The deferred tax assets include \$6,273 related to state tax credit carryforwards and \$3,291 for state net operating loss carryforwards. These carryforwards expire as follows: \$833 through fiscal 2015, \$1,014 in fiscal 2016 through fiscal 2020, \$3,040 in fiscal 2021 through fiscal 2025, and \$3,436 in fiscal 2026 through 2030, and \$792 in fiscal 2031 through 2035. The remaining \$320 as well as alternative minimum tax credits of \$129 can be carried forward indefinitely. Additionally the deferred tax assets include \$2,393 of capital loss carryforwards which expire through 2017.

ATK has provided for U.S. deferred income taxes in the amount of \$696 on undistributed earnings not considered permanently reinvested. However, ATK has not provided for U.S. deferred income taxes or foreign withholding tax on undistributed earnings of \$6,410 from our non-U.S. subsidiaries because such earnings are considered to be permanently reinvested. It is not practicable to estimate the amount of tax that may be payable upon distribution.

Income taxes paid, net of refunds, totaled \$116,028 in fiscal 2012, \$141,488 in fiscal 2011, and \$100,657 in fiscal 2010.

Unrecognized Tax Benefits—Unrecognized tax benefits consist of the carrying value of ATK's recorded uncertain tax positions as well as the potential tax benefits that could result from other tax positions that have not been recognized in the financial statements under current authoritative guidance. At March 31, 2012, and 2011, unrecognized tax benefits that have not been recognized in the

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(Amounts in thousands except share and per share data and unless otherwise indicated)

11. Income Taxes (Continued)

financial statements amounted to \$37,906 and \$31,855, respectively, of which \$30,248 and \$25,206, respectively, would affect the effective tax rate, if recognized. The remaining balance is related to deferred tax items which only impact the timing of tax payments. Although the timing and outcome of audit settlements are uncertain, it is reasonably possible that a \$15,252 reduction of the uncertain tax benefits will occur in the next 12 months. The settlement of these unrecognized tax benefits could result in earnings from \$0 to \$12,788.

ATK has classified uncertain tax positions as non-current income tax liabilities unless expected to be paid within one year. A reconciliation of the beginning and ending amount of unrecognized tax benefits, excluding interest and penalties, is as follows:

	Year Ended March 31, 2012	Year Ended March 31, 2011	Year Ended March 31, 2010
Unrecognized Tax Benefits—beginning of period	\$29,532	\$ 37,191	\$22,603
Gross increases—tax positions in prior periods	702	733	8,753
Gross decreases—tax positions in prior periods	(1,618)	(16,801)	(160)
Gross increases—current-period tax positions	6,493	9,621	6,587
Settlements	—	(973)	—
Lapse of statute of limitations	(394)	(239)	(592)
Unrecognized Tax Benefits—end of period	<u>\$34,715</u>	<u>\$ 29,532</u>	<u>\$37,191</u>

ATK reports income tax-related interest income within the income tax provision. Penalties and tax-related interest expense are also reported as a component of the income tax provision. As of March 31, 2012 and 2011, \$2,507 and \$1,639 of income tax-related interest and \$684 and \$683 of penalties were included in accrued income taxes, respectively.

On July 13, 2010, ATK settled the examination of the fiscal 2007 and 2008 tax returns with the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”). This settlement resulted in the recognition of \$22,289 of tax benefits in the second quarter of fiscal 2011. This benefit included the federal and state impact from the closure of the federal audit as well as a reduction to the reserves for subsequent years.

ATK or one of its subsidiaries files income tax returns in the U.S. federal, various U.S. state, and foreign jurisdictions. With few exceptions, ATK is no longer subject to U.S. federal, state and local, or foreign income tax examinations by tax authorities for years prior to 2005. The IRS has completed the federal audits of ATK through fiscal 2008. The IRS is currently auditing ATK’s tax returns for fiscal years 2009 and 2010. We believe appropriate provisions for all outstanding issues have been made for all remaining open years in all jurisdictions.

12. Commitments

ATK leases land, buildings, and equipment under various operating leases, which generally have renewal options of one to five years. Rent expense was \$82,494 in fiscal 2012, \$80,391 in fiscal 2011, and \$71,486 in fiscal 2010.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(Amounts in thousands except share and per share data and unless otherwise indicated)

12. Commitments (Continued)

The following table summarizes the operating lease payments expected to be paid in each of the following fiscal years:

Fiscal 2013	\$ 69,427
Fiscal 2014	61,310
Fiscal 2015	54,290
Fiscal 2016	49,164
Fiscal 2017	44,410
Thereafter	100,253
Total	<u>\$378,854</u>

ATK currently leases its facility in Magna, Utah from a private party. This facility is used in the production and testing of some of ATK's rocket motors. The current lease extends through September 2022. The lease requires ATK to surrender the property back to its owner in its original condition. While ATK currently anticipates operating this facility indefinitely, ATK could incur significant costs if ATK were to terminate this lease.

ATK has known conditional asset retirement obligations, such as contractual lease restoration obligations, to be performed in the future, that are not reasonably estimable due to insufficient information about the timing and method of settlement of the obligation. Accordingly, these obligations have not been recorded in the consolidated financial statements. A liability for these obligations will be recorded in the period when sufficient information regarding timing and method of settlement becomes available to make a reasonable estimate of the liability's fair value.

13. Contingencies

Litigation. From time to time, ATK is subject to various legal proceedings, including lawsuits, which arise out of, and are incidental to, the conduct of ATK's business. ATK does not consider any of such proceedings that are currently pending, individually or in the aggregate, notwithstanding that the unfavorable resolution of any matter may have a material effect on our net earnings in any particular quarter, to be material to its business or likely to result in a material adverse effect on its operating results, financial condition, or cash flows.

On or about April 10, 2006, a former ATK employee filed a qui tam complaint in federal court in Utah alleging that ATK knowingly submitted claims for payment to the U.S. Government for defective LUU series illuminating flares that failed to conform to certain safety specifications and falsely certified compliance with those specifications. On January 23, 2012, the parties met in a mediation session that resulted in an agreement to settle the lawsuit. As a result of the settlement agreement ATK established a litigation accrual of \$25,500 during fiscal 2012. This payment was made in April 2012. An additional warranty accrual of approximately \$10,700 was recorded during fiscal 2012 as the Company will retrofit up to 76,000 flares as part of the settlement.

U.S. Government Investigations. ATK is also subject to U.S. Government investigations from which civil, criminal, or administrative proceedings could result. Such proceedings could involve claims by the U.S. Government for fines, penalties, compensatory and treble damages, restitution, and/or forfeitures. Under government regulations, a company, or one or more of its operating divisions or subdivisions, can also be suspended or debarred from government contracts, or lose its export privileges, based on

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(Amounts in thousands except share and per share data and unless otherwise indicated)

13. Contingencies (Continued)

the results of investigations. ATK believes, based upon all available information, that the outcome of any such pending government investigations will not have a material adverse effect on its operating results, financial condition, or cash flows.

Claim Recovery. Profits expected to be realized on contracts are based on management's estimates of total contract sales value and costs at completion. Estimated amounts for contract changes and claims are included in contract sales only when realization is estimated to be probable. At March 31, 2012, based on progress to date on certain contracts, there is approximately \$131,379 included in unbilled receivables for contract claims.

Environmental Liabilities. ATK's operations and ownership or use of real property are subject to a number of federal, state, and local environmental laws and regulations, including those for discharge of hazardous materials, remediation of contaminated sites, and restoration of damage to the environment. At certain sites that ATK owns or operates or formerly owned or operated, there is known or potential contamination that ATK is required to investigate or remediate. ATK could incur substantial costs, including remediation costs, resource restoration costs, fines, and penalties, or third party property damage or personal injury claims, as a result of liabilities associated with past practices or violations of environmental laws or non-compliance with environmental permits.

The liability for environmental remediation represents management's best estimate of the present value of the probable and reasonably estimable costs related to known remediation obligations. The receivable represents the present value of the amount that ATK expects to recover, as discussed below. Both the liability and receivable have been discounted to reflect the present value of the expected future cash flows, using a discount rate of 1.0% and 2.50% as of March 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively. ATK's discount rate is calculated using the 20-year Treasury constant maturities rate, net of an estimated inflationary factor of 1.9%, rounded to the nearest quarter percent. The following is a summary of the amounts recorded for environmental remediation:

	March 31, 2012		March 31, 2011	
	Liability	Receivable	Liability	Receivable
Amounts (payable) receivable	\$(61,227)	\$35,638	\$(59,869)	\$34,337
Unamortized discount	3,731	(1,925)	7,983	(3,862)
Present value amounts (payable) receivable	<u>\$(57,496)</u>	<u>\$33,713</u>	<u>\$(51,886)</u>	<u>\$30,475</u>

Amounts expected to be paid or received in periods more than one year from the balance sheet date are classified as non-current. Of the \$57,496 discounted liability as of March 31, 2012, \$5,135 was recorded within other current liabilities and \$52,361 was recorded within other long-term liabilities. Of the \$33,713 discounted receivable, ATK recorded \$4,825 within other current assets and \$28,888 within other non-current assets. As of March 31, 2012, the estimated discounted range of reasonably possible costs of environmental remediation was \$57,496 to \$79,755.

ATK expects that a portion of its environmental compliance and remediation costs will be recoverable under U.S. Government contracts. Some of the remediation costs that are not recoverable from the U.S. Government that are associated with facilities purchased in a business acquisition may be covered by various indemnification agreements, as described below.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(Amounts in thousands except share and per share data and unless otherwise indicated)

13. Contingencies (Continued)

- As part of its acquisition of the Hercules Aerospace Company in fiscal 1995, ATK generally assumed responsibility for environmental compliance at the facilities acquired from Hercules ("the Hercules Facilities"). ATK believes that a portion of the compliance and remediation costs associated with the Hercules Facilities will be recoverable under U.S. Government contracts. If ATK were unable to recover those environmental remediation costs under these contracts, ATK believes that these costs will be covered by Hercules Incorporated, a subsidiary of Ashland Inc., ("Hercules") under environmental agreements entered into in connection with the Hercules acquisition. Under these agreements, Hercules has agreed to indemnify ATK for environmental conditions relating to releases or hazardous waste activities occurring prior to ATK's purchase of the Hercules Facilities as long as they were identified in accordance with the terms of the agreement; fines relating to pre-acquisition environmental compliance; and environmental claims arising out of breaches of Hercules' representations and warranties. Hercules is not required to indemnify ATK for any individual claims below \$50,000. Hercules is obligated to indemnify ATK for the lowest cost response of remediation required at the facility that is acceptable to the applicable regulatory agencies. ATK is not responsible for conducting any remedial activities with respect to the Clearwater, FL facility. In accordance with its agreement with Hercules, ATK notified Hercules of all known contamination on non-federal lands on or before March 31, 2000, and on federal lands on or before March 31, 2005.
- ATK generally assumed responsibility for environmental compliance at the Thiokol Facilities acquired from Alcoa Inc. ("Alcoa") in fiscal 2002. ATK expects that a portion of the compliance and remediation costs associated with the acquired Thiokol Facilities will be recoverable under U.S. Government contracts. In accordance with its agreement with Alcoa, ATK notified Alcoa of all known environmental remediation issues as of January 30, 2004. Of these known issues, ATK is responsible for any costs not recovered through U.S. Government contracts at Thiokol Facilities up to \$29,000, ATK and Alcoa have agreed to split evenly any amounts between \$29,000 and \$49,000, and ATK is responsible for any payments in excess of \$49,000. At this time, ATK believes that costs not recovered through U.S. Government contracts will be immaterial.

ATK cannot ensure that the U.S. Government, Hercules, Alcoa, or other third parties will reimburse it for any particular environmental costs or reimburse ATK in a timely manner or that any claims for indemnification will not be disputed. U.S. Government reimbursements for cleanups are financed out of a particular agency's operating budget and the ability of a particular governmental agency to make timely reimbursements for cleanup costs will be subject to national budgetary constraints. ATK's failure to obtain full or timely reimbursement from the U.S. Government, Hercules, Alcoa, or other third parties could have a material adverse effect on its operating results, financial condition, or cash flows. While ATK has environmental management programs in place to mitigate these risks, and environmental laws and regulations have not had a material adverse effect on ATK's operating results, financial condition, or cash flows in the past, it is difficult to predict whether they will have a material impact in the future.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(Amounts in thousands except share and per share data and unless otherwise indicated)

13. Contingencies (Continued)

At March 31, 2012, the aggregate undiscounted amounts payable for environmental remediation costs, net of expected recoveries, are estimated to be:

Fiscal 2013	\$ 310
Fiscal 2014	2,327
Fiscal 2015	304
Fiscal 2016	2,572
Fiscal 2017	2,016
Thereafter	18,060
Total	<u>\$25,589</u>

There were no material insurance recoveries related to environmental remediation during any of the periods presented.

14. Stockholders' Equity

ATK has authorized 5,000,000 shares of preferred stock, par value \$1.00, none of which has been issued.

ATK sponsors four stock-based incentive plans, which are the Alliant Techsystems Inc. 1990 Equity Incentive Plan, the Non-Employee Director Restricted Stock Plan, the 2000 Stock Incentive Plan, and the 2005 Stock Incentive Plan. As of March 31, 2012, ATK has authorized up to 2,382,360 common shares under the 2005 Stock Incentive Plan, of which 99,360 common shares are available to be granted. No new grants will be made out of the other three plans.

There are four types of awards outstanding under ATK's stock incentive plans: performance awards, total stockholder return performance awards ("TSR awards"), restricted stock, and stock options. ATK issues treasury shares upon the payment of performance awards and TSR awards, grant of restricted stock, or exercise of stock options.

As of March 31, 2012, there were up to 626,064 shares reserved for performance awards for key employees. Performance shares are valued at the fair value of ATK stock as of the grant date and expense is recognized based on the number of shares expected to vest under the terms of the award under which they are granted. Of these shares,

- No shares were earned during fiscal 2012 upon achievement of certain financial performance goals, including sales and EPS, for the fiscal 2010 through fiscal 2012 period and as such 23,365 shares were forfeited during fiscal 2012.
- up to 211,458 shares will become payable only upon achievement of certain financial performance goals, including sales, EPS, and return on invested capital for the fiscal 2011 through fiscal 2013 period;
- up to 267,981 shares will become payable only upon achievement of certain performance goals, including sales and return on invested capital, for the fiscal 2012 through fiscal 2014 period; and
- up to 123,260 shares will become payable only upon achievement of certain performance goals, including sales and return on invested capital, for the fiscal 2013 through fiscal 2015 period.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(Amounts in thousands except share and per share data and unless otherwise indicated)

14. Stockholders' Equity (Continued)

In May 2011, 93,681 shares were distributed or deferred based upon achievement of certain financial performance goals, including sales and EPS, for the fiscal 2009 through fiscal 2011 period.

As of March 31, 2012, there were up to 124,213 shares reserved for TSR awards for key employees. ATK uses an integrated Monte Carlo simulation model to determine the fair value of the TSR awards. The Monte Carlo model calculates the probability of satisfying the market conditions stipulated in the award. This probability is an input into the trinomial lattice model used to determine the fair value of the awards as well as the assumptions of other variables, including the risk-free interest rate and expected volatility of ATK's stock price in future periods. The risk-free rate is based on the U.S. dollar-denominated U.S. Treasury strip rate with a remaining term that approximates the life assumed at the date of grant. The weighted average fair value of TSR awards granted was \$38.14 and \$40.67 during fiscal 2012 and 2011, respectively. There were no TSR awards granted during fiscal 2010. There were 4,288 TSR awards granted during fiscal 2012. The weighted average assumptions used in estimating the value of the TSR award were as follows:

	<u>Fiscal 2012</u>	<u>Fiscal 2011</u>
Risk-free rate	1.22%	1.35%
Expected volatility	27.90%	27.7%
Expected dividend yield	1.17%	0.7%
Expected award life	3 years	3 years

Of the shares reserved for TSR awards for key employees,

- No shares were earned during fiscal 2012 as the market conditions stipulated for the fiscal 2010 through 2012 period were not satisfied and as such, 33,371 TSR awards were forfeited during fiscal 2012.
- 31,442 shares will become payable upon satisfaction of the market conditions stipulated for the fiscal 2011 through 2013 period, and
- 59,400 shares will become payable upon satisfaction of the market conditions stipulated for the fiscal 2012 through 2014 period.

Restricted stock granted to non-employee directors and certain key employees totaled 215,559 shares in fiscal 2012, 84,969 shares in fiscal 2011 and 31,523 shares in fiscal 2010. Restricted shares vest over periods generally ranging from one to three years from the date of award and are valued at the fair value of ATK's common stock as of the grant date.

Stock options may be granted periodically, with an exercise price equal to the fair market value of ATK's common stock on the date of grant, and generally vest from one to three years from the date of grant. Options are generally granted with seven-year or ten-year terms.

The weighted average fair value of each option grant is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model and represents the difference between fair market value on the date of grant and the estimated market value on the expected exercise date. The option pricing model requires ATK to make assumptions. The risk-free rate is based on U.S. Treasury zero-coupon issues with a remaining term that approximates the expected life assumed at the date of grant. Expected volatility is based on the historical volatility of ATK's stock over the past seven years. The expected option life is based on the contractual term of the stock option and expected employee exercise and

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
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14. Stockholders' Equity (Continued)

post-vesting employment termination trends. The weighted average fair value of options granted was \$12.90 during fiscal 2012. The following weighted average assumptions were used for grants:

	Year ended March 31, 2012
Risk-free rate	0.82%
Expected volatility	25.03%
Expected dividend yield	1.27%
Expected option life	7 years

Total pre-tax stock-based compensation expense of \$6,724, \$9,740, and \$16,664 was recognized during fiscal 2012, 2011, and 2010, respectively. The total income tax benefit recognized in the income statement for share-based compensation was \$2,604, \$3,748, and \$6,461 during fiscal 2012, 2011, and 2010, respectively.

A summary of ATK's stock option activity is as follows:

	Year Ended March 31, 2012			
	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (in years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (per option)
Outstanding at beginning of period	606,922	\$62.85		
Granted	135,661	56.79		
Exercised	(107,944)	52.88		
Forfeited/expired	(216,517)	65.64		
Outstanding at end of period	418,122	\$62.02	2.7	\$—
Options exercisable at end of period ...	282,461	\$64.53	0.7	\$—

The total intrinsic value of options exercised was \$1,278, \$5,064, and \$6,275 during fiscal 2012, 2011, and 2010, respectively. Total cash received from options exercised was \$5,709, \$13,819, and \$8,381 during fiscal 2012, 2011, and 2010, respectively.

A summary of ATK's performance share award, TSR award, and restricted stock award activity is as follows:

	Year Ended March 31, 2012	
	Shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Nonvested at April 1, 2011	854,523	\$78.85
Granted	347,287	60.63
Canceled/forfeited	(161,307)	61.79
Vested	(64,263)	69.51
Nonvested at March 31, 2012	976,240	\$67.08

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
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14. Stockholders' Equity (Continued)

As of March 31, 2012, the total unrecognized compensation cost related to nonvested stock-based compensation awards was \$38,972 and is expected to be realized over a weighted average period of 1.9 years.

Share Repurchases

On August 5, 2008, ATK's Board of Directors authorized the repurchase of up to 5,000,000 shares. The Board had determined that the repurchase program would serve primarily to offset dilution from the Company's employee and director benefit compensation programs, but it could also be used for other corporate purposes, as determined by the Board.

During fiscal 2012, ATK repurchased 742,000 shares for \$49,991. During fiscal 2009, ATK repurchased 299,956 shares for \$31,609. On January 31, 2012, ATK's Board of Directors authorized a new share repurchase program of up to \$200,000 worth of shares of ATK common stock, executable over the next two years. The shares may be purchased from time to time in open market, block purchase, or negotiated transactions, subject to compliance with applicable laws and regulations. The new repurchase authorization also allows the Company to make repurchases under Rule 10b5-1 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. This share repurchase program replaces the prior program authorized in 2008.

15. Realignment Obligations

In February 2012, ATK announced that it will begin operating in a three-group structure in fiscal 2013. The three-group structure will maximize efficiency, reduce cost, support customer needs, leverage the Company's investments and improve overall agility within its markets. For further discussion, see Note 16. In conjunction with this realignment, ATK incurred realignment charges in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2012. The charges relate primarily to termination benefits offered to employees, asset impairment charges, and costs associated with the closure of certain facilities. The composition of these charges was as follows:

Termination benefits	\$7,313
Asset impairment	978
Facility closure and other costs	675
Total	<u>\$8,966</u>

The following table summarizes ATK's realignment liability activity during fiscal 2012 related to the termination benefits and facility closure and other costs:

	Termination Benefits	Asset Impairment	Facility Closure and Other Costs	Total
Balance at March 31, 2011	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Expense	7,313	978	675	8,966
Cash paid	—	—	(272)	(272)
Non-cash settlements	(165)	(978)	(378)	(1,521)
Balance at March 31, 2012	<u>\$7,148</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 25</u>	<u>\$ 7,173</u>

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(Amounts in thousands except share and per share data and unless otherwise indicated)

15. Realignment Obligations (Continued)

ATK expects to liquidate the majority of the remaining liability during fiscal 2013.

The fiscal 2012 realignment charges were recorded at Corporate and have been allocated between Cost of Sales and Operating Expenses in the Consolidated Income Statements based on the nature of the expense. These costs were reflected in Corporate in order to provide greater clarity on the operating results of the other business segments which are evaluated for incentive purposes based on their performance excluding these charges. ATK does not anticipate incurring material realignment costs associated with the realignment beyond those incurred in fiscal 2012.

16. Operating Segment Information

ATK operates its business structure within four operating groups. These operating segments are defined based on the reporting and review process used by ATK's chief executive officer and other management. As of March 31, 2012, ATK's four operating groups are:

- Aerospace Systems, which generated 29% of ATK's external sales in fiscal 2012, develops and produces rocket motor systems for human and cargo launch vehicles, conventional and strategic missiles, missile defense interceptors, small and micro-satellites, satellite components, structures and subsystems, lightweight space deployables and solar arrays, and provides engineering and technical services. Additionally, Aerospace Systems operates in the military and commercial aircraft and launch structures markets. Other products include ordnance, such as decoy and illuminating flares.
- Armament Systems, which generated 34% of ATK's external sales in fiscal 2012, develops and produces military small-, medium-, and large- caliber ammunition, precision munitions, gun systems, and propellant and energetic materials. It also operates the U.S. Army ammunition plants in Independence, MO and Radford, VA.
- Missile Products, which generated 15% of ATK's external sales in fiscal 2012, operates across the following market areas: strike weapons, tactical propulsion, inspace propulsion, hypersonic research, missile defense and missile interceptor capabilities, fuzes and warheads, composites, special mission aircraft, and electronic warfare.
- Security and Sporting, which generated 22% of ATK's external sales in fiscal 2012, develops and produces commercial products and tactical systems and equipment.

Fiscal 2013 Operation Structure

Beginning in fiscal 2013, ATK commenced operations in a three group structure. As a result of this realignment, ATK's three operating segments are:

- Aerospace Group, consisting of the current aerospace structures, space systems operations, and structures and components businesses.
- Defense Group, consisting of the former Armament Systems and Missile Products businesses.
- Sporting Group, consisting of the current accessories and commercial ammunition businesses.

The fiscal 2013 realignment is not reflected in the information contained in this report.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
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16. Operating Segment Information (Continued)

ATK derives the majority of its sales from contracts with, and prime contractors to, the U.S. Government. ATK's U.S. Government sales, including sales to U.S. Government prime contractors, during the last three fiscal years were as follows:

<u>Fiscal</u>	<u>U.S. Government Sales</u>	<u>Percent of sales</u>
2012	\$2,922,202	65%
2011	3,281,035	68%
2010	3,333,425	69%

The military small-caliber ammunition contract, which is reported within Armament Systems, contributed approximately 15%, 15%, and 13% of total fiscal 2012, 2011 and 2010 sales, respectively. No other single contract contributed more than 10% of ATK's sales in fiscal 2012, 2011, or 2010.

No single commercial customer accounted for 10% or more of ATK's total sales during fiscal 2012, 2011, or 2010.

ATK's foreign sales to customers were \$702,981 in fiscal 2012, \$694,537 in fiscal 2011, and \$631,978 in fiscal 2010. During fiscal 2012, approximately 26% of these sales were in Aerospace Systems, 43% were in Armament Systems, 13% were in Missile Products, and 18% were in Security and Sporting. Sales to no individual country outside the United States accounted for more than 4% of ATK's sales in fiscal 2012. Substantially all of ATK's assets are held in the United States.

The following summarizes ATK's results by segment:

	<u>Year Ended March 31, 2012</u>					
	<u>Aerospace Systems</u>	<u>Armament Systems</u>	<u>Missile Products</u>	<u>Security and Sporting</u>	<u>Corporate</u>	<u>Total</u>
Sales:						
External customers	\$1,347,802	\$1,580,644	\$682,133	\$1,002,820	\$ —	\$4,613,399
Intercompany	16,432	139,581	132,240	21,029	(309,282)	—
Total	1,364,234	1,720,225	814,373	1,023,849	(309,282)	4,613,399
Capital expenditures	74,194	6,456	12,455	21,742	7,445	122,292
Depreciation	46,061	18,066	13,675	16,741	3,494	98,037
Amortization of intangible assets	1,142	—	1,864	7,842	—	10,848
Income before interest, income taxes and noncontrolling interest ..	143,817	247,240	87,448	91,234	(74,153)	495,586
Total assets	1,539,899	617,643	575,860	750,622	1,057,722	4,541,746

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(Amounts in thousands except share and per share data and unless otherwise indicated)

16. Operating Segment Information (Continued)

	Year Ended March 31, 2011					
	Aerospace Systems	Armament Systems	Missile Products	Security and Sporting	Corporate	Total
Sales:						
External customers	\$1,432,678	\$1,806,339	\$673,694	\$929,553	\$ —	\$4,842,264
Intercompany	12,987	95,072	118,704	10,914	(237,677)	—
Total	1,445,665	1,901,411	792,397	940,468	(237,677)	4,842,264
Capital expenditures	64,916	14,258	23,117	25,896	2,014	130,201
Depreciation	38,507	28,451	12,714	13,642	6,727	100,041
Amortization of intangible assets	2,454	—	862	7,829	—	11,145
Income before interest, income taxes and noncontrolling interest . .	131,011	211,740	68,787	128,437	(14,249)	525,726
Total assets	1,400,833	568,052	524,036	742,359	1,208,565	4,443,845
	Year Ended March 31, 2010					
	Aerospace Systems	Armament Systems	Missile Products	Security and Sporting	Corporate	Total
Sales:						
External customers	\$1,623,038	\$1,662,583	\$760,200	\$761,845	\$ —	\$4,807,666
Intercompany	20,043	99,520	155,341	3,416	(278,320)	—
Total	1,643,081	1,762,103	915,541	765,261	(278,320)	4,807,666
Capital expenditures	61,422	21,222	22,104	33,108	5,616	143,472
Depreciation	39,313	20,838	14,047	10,990	8,551	93,739
Amortization of intangible assets	1,135	—	3,822	1,134	—	6,091
Income before interest, income taxes and noncontrolling interest . .	145,858	168,094	58,653	107,891	31,841	512,337
Total assets	1,291,660	461,604	679,644	489,345	947,371	3,869,624

During the second quarter of fiscal 2012, ATK recognized an \$18,000 benefit from a favorable contract resolution on a program within Armament Systems.

As a result of the LUU flares settlement agreement, ATK established a litigation accrual of \$25,500 during fiscal 2012. This payment was made in April 2012. An additional warranty accrual of approximately \$10,700 was recorded during fiscal 2012 as the Company will retrofit up to 76,000 flares as part of the settlement. The impact of this settlement was recorded at Corporate.

During the third quarter of fiscal 2011, Aerospace Systems recognized a \$25,000 reduction in sales and profit on a commercial aerospace structures program. This reduction in sales and profit resulted from increased program costs, scope changes, and new factory start-up processes.

During fiscal 2010, ATK recorded an \$11,400 noncash charge within Armament Systems related to the Company's TNT production facility and ATK's decision to procure all future TNT requirements from an off-shore vendor.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(Amounts in thousands except share and per share data and unless otherwise indicated)

16. Operating Segment Information (Continued)

During fiscal 2010, ATK recorded a \$24,586 noncash asset impairment charge within Aerospace Systems and a \$13,422 noncash asset impairment charge within Missile Products related to the Company's decision to discontinue the use of the Thiokol and MRC trade names, as discussed in Note 7.

During fiscal 2010 ATK recognized approximately \$14,000 of growth in contract costs associated with the construction of an energetics facility for the Australian Ministry of Defense. As the program moves closer to completion it has been transitioned from Aerospace Systems Group to the Armament Systems Group given that ATK's core expertise in high volume energetics production lies within Armament Systems.

Certain administrative functions are primarily managed by ATK at the corporate headquarters ("Corporate"). Some examples of such functions are human resources, pension and postretirement benefits, corporate accounting, legal, tax, and treasury. Significant assets and liabilities managed at Corporate include those associated with debt, pension and postretirement benefits, environmental liabilities, litigation liability related to LUU flare, strategic growth costs, and income taxes.

Costs related to the administrative functions managed by Corporate are either recorded at Corporate or allocated to the business units based on the nature of the expense. The difference between pension and postretirement benefit expense calculated under Financial Accounting Standards and the expense calculated under U.S. Cost Accounting Standards is recorded at the corporate level which provides for greater clarity on the operating results of the business segments. Administrative expenses such as corporate accounting, legal, and treasury costs, are allocated out to the business segments. Environmental expenses are allocated to each segment based on the origin of the underlying environmental cost. Transactions between segments are recorded at the segment level, consistent with ATK's financial accounting policies. Intercompany balances and transactions involving different segments are eliminated at ATK's consolidated financial statements level. These eliminations are shown above in "Corporate" and were \$33,697, \$23,390, and \$30,705 for fiscal 2012, 2011, and 2010, respectively.

17. Quarterly Financial Data (Unaudited)

Quarterly financial data is summarized as follows:

	Fiscal 2012 Quarter Ended			
	July 3	October 2	January 1	March 31
Sales	\$1,075,255	\$1,109,418	\$1,117,484	\$1,311,242
Gross profit	245,224	261,256	245,804	242,612
Net income attributable to Alliant Techsystems Inc.	71,158	79,991	49,685	61,418
Alliant Techsystems Inc.'s earnings per common share:				
Basic earnings per share	2.15	2.45	1.52	1.87
Diluted earnings per share	2.13	2.43	1.51	1.86
Cash dividends per share:				
Declared	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
Paid	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
(Amounts in thousands except share and per share data and unless otherwise indicated)

17. Quarterly Financial Data (Unaudited) (Continued)

	Fiscal 2011 Quarter Ended			
	July 4	October 3	January 2	March 31
Sales	\$1,202,151	\$1,209,235	\$1,129,290	\$1,301,588
Gross profit	252,264	251,090	232,800	265,412
Net income attributable to Alliant Techsystems Inc.	74,644	97,246	70,181	71,104
Alliant Techsystems Inc.'s earnings per common share:				
Basic earnings per share	2.26	2.93	2.11	2.12
Diluted earnings per share	2.24	2.91	2.09	2.10
Cash dividends per share:				
Declared	—	—	0.20	—
Paid	—	—	—	0.20

The sum of the per share amounts for the quarters may not equal the total for the year due to the application of the treasury stock method.

During the first quarter of fiscal 2012, Aerospace Systems recognized a gain of \$5,400 related to the sale of a non-essential parcel of land

During the second quarter of fiscal 2012, ATK recognized an \$18,000 benefit from a favorable contract resolution on a program within Armament Systems as well as additional costs for strategic growth initiatives.

During the third quarter of fiscal 2012, ATK established a litigation accrual of \$25,500 related to the LUU flare litigation. This payment was made in April 2012. An additional warranty accrual of approximately \$7,800 was recorded for the cost to retrofit up to 76,000 flares as part of the settlement.

During fourth quarter of fiscal 2012, ATK incurred costs related to the realignment of its business segments.

During the third quarter of fiscal 2011, Aerospace Systems recognized a \$25,000 reduction in sales and profit on a commercial aerospace structures program. This reduction in sales and profit resulted from increased program costs, scope changes, and new factory start-up processes.

ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

None.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

ATK's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of ATK's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) as of March 31, 2012 and have concluded that ATK's disclosure controls and procedures are effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed by ATK in reports that ATK files or submits under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms. These disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the reports ATK files or submits is accumulated and communicated to management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

During the quarter ended March 31, 2012, there was no change in ATK's internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, ATK's internal control over financial reporting.

Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

The management of ATK prepared and is responsible for the consolidated financial statements and all related financial information contained in this Form 10-K. This responsibility includes establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. ATK's internal control over financial reporting was designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

To comply with the requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, ATK designed and implemented a structured and comprehensive assessment process to evaluate its internal control over financial reporting. The assessment of the effectiveness of ATK's internal control over financial reporting was based on criteria established in *Internal Control—Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Because of its inherent limitations, a system of internal control over financial reporting can provide only reasonable assurance and may not prevent or detect misstatements. Management regularly monitors ATK's internal control over financial reporting, and actions are taken to correct any deficiencies as they are identified. Based on our assessment, management has concluded that ATK's internal control over financial reporting is effective as of March 31, 2012.

Our internal control over financial reporting as of March 31, 2012, has been audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report which is included herein.

/s/ MARK W. DEYOUNG

President and Chief Executive Officer

/s/ NEAL S. COHEN

Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

May 23, 2012

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of Alliant Techsystems Inc.:

We have audited the internal control over financial reporting of Alliant Techsystems Inc. and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of March 31, 2012, based on criteria established in *Internal Control—Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the company's principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, and effected by the company's board of directors, management, and other personnel to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of the inherent limitations of internal control over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. Also, projections of any evaluation of the effectiveness of the internal control over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of March 31, 2012 based on the criteria established in *Internal Control—Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2012 of the Company and our report dated May 23, 2012 expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements.

/s/ DELOITTE & TOUCHE, LLP

Minneapolis, MN
May 23, 2012

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

PART III

The information required by Item 10, other than the information presented below, as well as the information required by Items 11 through 14 is incorporated by reference from ATK's definitive Proxy Statement pursuant to General Instruction G(3) to Form 10-K. ATK will file its definitive Proxy Statement pursuant to Regulation 14A by June 30, 2012.

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Information regarding ATK's directors is incorporated by reference from the section entitled *Proposal 1—Election of Directors* in ATK's Proxy Statement for the 2012 Annual Meeting of Stockholders. Information regarding ATK's executive officers is set forth under the heading *Executive Officers* in Item 1 of Part I of this Form 10-K and is incorporated by reference in this Item 10.

Information about compliance with Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is incorporated by reference from the section entitled *Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance* in the 2012 Proxy Statement.

Information regarding ATK's code of ethics (ATK's *Business Ethics Code of Conduct*), which ATK has adopted for all directors, officers and employees, is incorporated by reference from the section entitled *Corporate Governance—Business Ethics Code of Conduct* in the 2012 Proxy Statement. ATK's *Business Ethics Code of Conduct* is available on our website at www.atk.com by selecting *About Us* and then *Values*.

Since the date of ATK's 2011 Proxy Statement, there have been no material changes to the procedures by which security holders may recommend nominees to ATK's Board of Directors.

Information regarding ATK's Audit Committee, including the Audit Committee's financial experts, is incorporated by reference from the section entitled *Corporate Governance—Meetings of the Board and Board Committees—Audit Committee* in the 2012 Proxy Statement.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Information about compensation of ATK's named executive officers is incorporated by reference from the section entitled *Executive Compensation* in the 2012 Proxy Statement. Information about compensation of ATK's directors is incorporated by reference from the section entitled *Director Compensation* in the 2012 Proxy Statement. Information about compensation committee interlocks is incorporated by reference from the section entitled *Corporate Governance—Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation* in the 2012 Proxy Statement.

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

Information about security ownership of certain beneficial owners and management is incorporated by reference from the section entitled *Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management* in the 2012 Proxy Statement. Information regarding securities authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans is set forth under the heading *Equity Compensation Plan Information* in Item 5 of Part II of this Form 10-K and is incorporated by reference in this Item 12.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

Information regarding transactions with related persons is incorporated by reference from the section entitled *Certain Relationships and Related Transactions* in the 2012 Proxy Statement.

Information about director independence is incorporated by reference from the section entitled *Corporate Governance—Director Independence* in the 2012 Proxy Statement.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

Information about principal accountant fees and services as well as related pre-approval policies and procedures is incorporated by reference from the section entitled *Fees Paid to Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm* in the 2012 Proxy Statement.

PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

(a) Documents filed as part of this Report

1. Financial Statements

The following is a list of all of the Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8 of Part II:

	<u>Page</u>
Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	61
Consolidated Income Statements	62
Consolidated Balance Sheets	63
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows	64
Consolidated Statement of Equity	65
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements	66

2. Financial Statement Schedules

All schedules for which provision is made in the applicable accounting regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission have been omitted because of the absence of the conditions under which they are required or because the information required is shown in the financial statements or notes thereto.

3. Exhibits

See Exhibit Index at the end of this Report.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

ALLIANT TECHSYSTEMS INC.

Date: May 23, 2012

By: /s/ NEAL S. COHEN

Name: Neal S. Cohen

Title: *Executive Vice President and Chief
Financial Officer*

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

<u>Signature</u>	<u>Title</u>
* _____ Mark W. DeYoung	President and Chief Executive Officer (principal executive officer), and Director
/s/ NEAL S. COHEN _____ Neal S. Cohen	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (principal financial and accounting officer)
* _____ Roxanne J. Decyk	Director
* _____ Martin C. Faga	Director
* _____ Ronald R. Fogleman	Chairman of the Board
* _____ April H. Foley	Director
* _____ Tig H. Krekel	Director

<u>Signature</u>	<u>Title</u>
* _____ Douglas L. Maine	Director
* _____ Roman Martinez IV	Director
* _____ Mark H. Ronald	Director
* _____ William G. Van Dyke	Director

Date: May 23, 2012

*By: /s/ DEBORAH MOESCHL

Name: Deborah Moeschl
Attorney-in-fact

ALLIANT TECHSYSTEMS INC.
FORM 10-K FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2012
EXHIBIT INDEX

The following exhibits are filed electronically with this report unless the exhibit number is followed by an asterisk (*), in which case the exhibit is incorporated by reference from the document listed. The applicable Securities and Exchange Commission File Number is 1-10582 unless otherwise indicated. Exhibit numbers followed by a pound sign (#) identify exhibits that are either a management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement required to be filed as an exhibit to this Form 10-K. Excluded from this list of exhibits, pursuant to Paragraph (b) (4) (iii) (A) of Item 601 of Regulation S-K, may be one or more instruments defining the rights of holders of long-term debt of the Registrant. The Registrant hereby agrees that it will, upon request of the Securities and Exchange Commission, furnish to the Commission a copy of any such instrument.

Exhibit Number	Description of Exhibit (and document from which incorporated by reference, if applicable)
3(i).1*	Restated Certificate of Incorporation of the Registrant, effective July 20, 1990, including Certificate of Correction effective September 21, 1990 (Exhibit 3(i).1 to Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 28, 2008).
3(i).2*	Certificate of Designations, Preferences and Rights of Series A Junior Participating Preferred Stock of the Registrant, effective September 28, 1990 (Exhibit 3(i).2 to Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 28, 2008).
3(i).3*	Certificate of Amendment of Restated Certificate of Incorporation, effective August 8, 2001 (Exhibit 3(i).3 to Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 28, 2008).
3 (i).4*	Certificate of Amendment of Restated Certificate of Incorporation, effective August 7, 2002 (Exhibit 3(i).4 to Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 28, 2008).
3 (i).5*	Certificate of Amendment of Restated Certificate of Incorporation, effective August 5, 2008 (Exhibit 3(i).5 to Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 28, 2008).
3(ii).1*	Bylaws of the Registrant, as Amended and Restated Effective August 1, 2006 (Exhibit 3.1 to Form 8-K dated August 1, 2006).
4.1*	Form of Certificate for common stock, par value \$.01 per share (Exhibit 4.1 to the Form 10-K for the year ended March 31, 2005).
4.2.1*	Rights Agreement, dated as of May 7, 2002, by and between the Registrant and The Bank of New York Mellon, successor to LaSalle Bank National Association, as rights agent (Exhibit 4.1 to the Form 8-A filed on May 14, 2002).
4.2.2*	Amendment 1, dated as of November 3, 2010, to the Rights Agreement, dated as of May 7, 2002, between the Registrant and The Bank of New York Mellon, successor to LaSalle Bank National Association, as rights agent (Exhibit 4.1 to Form 8-K dated November 2, 2010).
4.3.1*	Indenture, dated as of March 15, 2006, between the Registrant and The Bank of New York Trust Company, N.A., as trustee, relating to 6.75% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2016 (Exhibit 4.9 to the Registration Statement on Form S-3ASR dated March 2, 2006).
4.3.2*	First Supplemental Indenture, dated as of March 15, 2006, among the Registrant, its subsidiaries and The Bank of New York Trust Company, N.A., relating to 6.75% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2016 (Exhibit 4.12 to Form 8-K dated March 16, 2006).

Exhibit Number	Description of Exhibit (and document from which incorporated by reference, if applicable)
4.3.3*	Global Security representing the 6.75% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2016, dated March 15, 2006 (Exhibit 4.13 to Form 8-K dated March 16, 2006).
4.3.4*	Second Supplemental Indenture, dated as of September 13, 2010, among the Registrant, as issuer, certain subsidiaries of the Registrant, as guarantors, and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as trustee, relating to 6.875% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2020 (Exhibit 4.1 to Form 8-K dated September 8, 2010).
4.4.1*	Indenture dated as of August 13, 2004 among the Registrant, as Issuer, the Subsidiary Guarantors identified in the Indenture and BNY Midwest Trust Company, as Trustee, relating to 3.00% Convertible Senior Subordinated Notes due 2024 (Exhibit 4.1 to Form 10-Q for the quarter ended October 3, 2004).
4.4.2*	First Supplemental Indenture dated as of October 26, 2004 to Indenture, dated as of August 13, 2004 among the Registrant, as Issuer, Subsidiary Guarantors identified in the Indenture and BNY Midwest Trust Company, as Trustee (Exhibit 4.2 to Form 10-Q for the quarter ended October 3, 2004).
10.1*	Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated as of October 7, 2010, among the Registrant as the Borrower; the Lenders named therein; Bank of America, N.A., as Administrative Agent; The Royal Bank of Scotland plc, U.S. Bank National Association, Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, and SunTrust Bank as Co-Syndication Agents; Banc of America Securities LLC, RBS Securities Inc., U.S. Bank National Association, Wells Fargo Securities, LLC, and SunTrust Robinson Humphrey, Inc. as Joint Lead Arrangers; and Banc of America Securities LLC, as Sole Bookrunning Manager (Exhibit 10.1 to Form 8-K dated October 7, 2010).
10.2*	Purchase and Sale Agreement, dated as of October 28, 1994, between the Registrant and Hercules Incorporated (the "Purchase Agreement"), including certain exhibits and certain schedules and a list of schedules and exhibits omitted (Exhibit 2 to Form 8-K dated October 28, 1994).
10.3*	Master Amendment to Purchase Agreement, dated as of March 15, 1995, between the Registrant and Hercules Incorporated, including exhibits (Exhibit 2.2 to Form 8-K dated March 15, 1995).
10.4.1*	Environmental Agreement, dated as of October 28, 1994, between the Registrant and Hercules Incorporated (Exhibit 10.2.1 to the Form 10-K for the year ended March 31, 2003 (the "Fiscal 2003 Form 10-K")).
10.4.2*	Amendment to Environmental Agreement, dated March 15, 1995 (Exhibit 10.2.2 to the Fiscal 2003 Form 10-K).
10.5*	Form of Indemnification Agreement between the Registrant and its directors and officers (Exhibit 10.6 to Amendment No. 1, filed September 17, 1990, to the Form 10 Registration Statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 20, 1990).
10.6*#	Description of non-employee Directors' cash and equity compensation ("Director Compensation—Summary Compensation Information" on page 22 of Schedule 14A filed on June 17, 2010).
10.7*#	Non-Employee Director Restricted Stock Award and Stock Deferral Program (as amended and restated October 30, 2007) Under the Alliant Techsystems Inc. 2005 Stock Incentive Plan (Exhibit 10.1 to Form 8-K dated October 29, 2007).

Exhibit Number	Description of Exhibit (and document from which incorporated by reference, if applicable)
10.8*#	Amended and Restated Non-Employee Director Restricted Stock Plan, Amended and Restated as of October 30, 2007 (Exhibit 10.3 to Form 8-K dated October 29, 2007).
10.9*#	Deferred Fee Plan for Non-Employee Directors, as amended and restated October 30, 2007 (Exhibit 10.2 to Form 8-K dated October 29, 2007).
10.10*#	Description of compensation arrangement for Neal S. Cohen, the Registrant's Chief Financial Officer (Item 5.02 of Form 8-K dated January 30, 2012).
10.11#	Transition Agreement and General Release of Claims between the Registrant and Keith D. Ross dated April 16, 2012.
10.12*#	Alliant Techsystems Inc. Executive Officer Incentive Plan (As Amended and Restated Effective August 2, 2011) (Exhibit 10.1 to Form 8-K dated August 1, 2011).
10.13.1*#	Alliant Techsystems Inc. 2005 Stock Incentive Plan As Amended and Restated Effective August 4, 2009 (Exhibit 10.1 to Form 8-K dated August 4, 2009).
10.13.2*#	Form of Non-Qualified Stock Option Agreement (Cliff Vesting) under the Alliant Techsystems Inc. 2005 Stock Incentive Plan (Exhibit 10.25.2 to the Form 10-K for the year ended March 31, 2006).
10.13.3#	Form of Non-Qualified Stock Option Award Agreement (Installment Vesting) under the Alliant Techsystems Inc. 2005 Stock Incentive Plan, for option grants in the year ended March 31, 2012.
10.13.4*#	Form of Performance Growth Award Agreement under the Alliant Techsystems Inc. 2005 Stock Incentive Plan for the Fiscal Year 2010-2012 Performance Period (Exhibit 10.14.8 to the Form 10-K for the year ended March 31, 2009 (the "Fiscal 2009 Form 10-K"))).
10.13.5*#	Form of Performance Growth Award Agreement under the Alliant Techsystems Inc. 2005 Stock Incentive Plan for the Fiscal Year 2011-2013 Performance Period (Exhibit 10.3 to the Form 10-Q for the quarter ended July 4, 2010).
10.13.6*#	Form of Performance Growth Award Agreement under the Alliant Techsystems Inc. 2005 Stock Incentive Plan for the Fiscal Year 2012-2014 Performance Period (Exhibit 10.13.7 to the Form 10-K for the year ended March 31, 2011 (the "Fiscal 2011 Form 10-K"))).
10.13.7#	Form of Performance Growth Award Agreement under the Alliant Techsystems Inc. 2005 Stock Incentive Plan for the Fiscal Year 2013-2015 Performance Period.
10.13.8*#	Form of Relative Stockholder Return Performance Award Agreement under the Alliant Techsystems Inc. 2005 Stock Incentive Plan for the Fiscal Year 2010-2012 Performance Period (Exhibit 10.14.9 to the Fiscal 2009 Form 10-K).
10.13.9*#	Form of Relative Stockholder Return Performance Award Agreement under the Alliant Techsystems Inc. 2005 Stock Incentive Plan for the Fiscal Year 2011-2013 Performance Period (Exhibit 10.4 to the Form 10-Q for the quarter ended July 4, 2010).
10.13.10*#	Form of Relative Stockholder Return Performance Award Agreement under the Alliant Techsystems Inc. 2005 Stock Incentive Plan for the Fiscal Year 2012-2014 Performance Period (Exhibit 10.13.10 to the Fiscal 2011 Form 10-K).
10.13.11*#	Form of Restricted Stock Award Agreement under the Alliant Techsystems Inc. 2005 Stock Incentive Plan (Exhibit 10.1 to Form 8-K dated January 30, 2012).

Exhibit Number	Description of Exhibit (and document from which incorporated by reference, if applicable)
10.14.1*#	Amended and Restated Alliant Techsystems Inc. 1990 Equity Incentive Plan (Exhibit 10.16.1 to the Form 10-K for the year ended March 31, 2007).
10.14.2*#	Amendment No. 1 to Amended and Restated Alliant Techsystems Inc. 1990 Equity Incentive Plan effective May 8, 2001 (Exhibit 10.7.2 to the Form 10-K for the year ended March 31, 2002 (the "Fiscal 2002 Form 10-K"))).
10.14.3*#	Amendment No. 2 to Amended and Restated Alliant Techsystems Inc. 1990 Equity Incentive Plan effective March 19, 2002 (Exhibit 10.7.3 to the Fiscal 2002 Form 10-K).
10.14.4*#	Amendment No. 3 to Amended and Restated Alliant Techsystems Inc. 1990 Equity Incentive Plan effective October 29, 2002 (Exhibit 10.6.4 to the Form 10-K for the year ended March 31, 2004).
10.14.5*#	Amendment No. 4 to Amended and Restated Alliant Techsystems Inc. 1990 Equity Incentive Plan effective October 29, 2002 (Exhibit 10.3 to Form 8-K dated January 30, 2007).
10.14.6*#	Form of Non-Qualified Stock Option Agreement under the Amended and Restated Alliant Techsystems Inc. 1990 Equity Incentive Plan (Exhibit 10.1 to Form 8-K dated February 4, 2005).
10.15.1*#	First Amendment and Restatement of 2000 Stock Incentive Plan effective January 23, 2001 (Exhibit 10.25.1 to the Fiscal 2002 Form 10-K).
10.15.2*#	Amendment 1 to First Amendment and Restatement of 2000 Stock Incentive Plan effective April 24, 2001 (Exhibit 10.25.2 to the Fiscal 2002 Form 10-K).
10.15.3*#	Amendment 2 to First Amendment and Restatement of 2000 Stock Incentive Plan effective January 21, 2002 (Exhibit 10.25.3 to the Fiscal 2002 Form 10-K).
10.15.4*#	Amendment 3 to First Amendment and Restatement of Alliant Techsystems Inc. 2000 Stock Incentive Plan (Exhibit 10.2 to Form 10-Q for the quarter ended October 3, 2004).
10.15.5*#	Amendment 4 to First Amendment and Restatement of Alliant Techsystems Inc. 2000 Stock Incentive Plan (Exhibit 10.2 to Form 8-K dated January 30, 2007).
10.16.1*#	Alliant Techsystems Inc. Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Plan, as Amended and Restated October 29, 2007 (Exhibit 10.6 to Form 8-K dated October 29, 2007).
10.16.2*#	Trust Agreement for Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Plan effective January 1, 2003 (Exhibit 10.9.2 to the Fiscal 2003 Form 10-K).
10.17*#	Alliant Techsystems Inc. Executive Severance Plan as amended effective October 29, 2007 (Exhibit 10.7 to Form 8-K dated October 29, 2007).
10.18.1*#	Alliant Techsystems Inc. Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan, as Amended and Restated October 29, 2007 (Exhibit 10.4 to Form 8-K dated October 29, 2007).
10.18.2#	Schedule 1, Updated as of May 1, 2012, to Alliant Techsystems, Inc. Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan.
10.19.1*#	Alliant Techsystems Inc. Defined Contribution Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan, Amended and Restated October 29, 2007 (Exhibit 10.5 to Form 8-K dated October 29, 2007).

Exhibit Number	Description of Exhibit (and document from which incorporated by reference, if applicable)
10.19.2*#	Amendment to the Alliant Techsystems Inc. Defined Contribution Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan (Exhibit 10.1 to Form 8-K dated January 28, 2008).
10.19.3*#	Amendment No 2 to the Alliant Techsystems Inc. Defined Contribution Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan effective January 1, 2012 (Exhibit 10.2 to Form 8-K dated January 30, 2012).
10.20*#	Alliant Techsystems Inc. Income Security Plan, As Amended and Restated, Effective May 3, 2010 (Exhibit 10.1 to Form 8-K dated May 3, 2010).
10.21.1*#	Trust Under Income Security Plan dated May 4, 1998 (effective March 2, 1998), by and between the Registrant and U.S. Bank National Association (Exhibit 10.20.1 to the Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1998 (the "Fiscal 1998 Form 10-K")).
10.21.2*#	First Amendment to the Trust Under the Income Security Plan effective December 4, 2001, by and between the Registrant and U.S. Bank National Association (Exhibit 10.17.2 to the Fiscal 2002 Form 10-K).
10.22.1*#	Executive Split Dollar Life Insurance Plan (Exhibit 10.9 to the Fiscal 1998 Form 10-K).
10.22.2*#	Split Dollar Life Insurance Agreement (Exhibit 10.9.2 to the Fiscal 1998 Form 10-K).
10.22.3*#	Executive Life Insurance Agreement (Exhibit 10.9.1 to the Fiscal 1998 Form 10-K).
12	Computation of Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges.
14	The Registrant's Business Ethics Code of Conduct.
21	Subsidiaries of the Registrant as of March 31, 2012.
23	Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm.
24	Power of Attorney.
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer.
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer.
32	Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document.
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document.
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document.
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Labels Linkbase Document.
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document.
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document.

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Board of Directors

Ronald R. Fogleman⁽²⁾

Non-Executive Chairman of the Board, ATK. President, B Bar J Cattle and Consulting Company, a consulting firm.

Roxanne J. Decyk^(2,3)

Former Executive Vice President of Global Government Affairs, Royal Dutch Shell plc.

Mark W. DeYoung

Director, President and Chief Executive Officer, ATK.

Martin C. Faga^(2,3)

Retired President and Chief Executive Officer of the MITRE Corporation, a not-for-profit systems engineering firm.

April H. Foley⁽¹⁾

Former United States Ambassador to Hungary.

Tig H. Krekel⁽³⁾

Chairman and founding partner, Hudson Group, LLC, an advisory services firm.

Douglas L. Maine^(1,3)

Former Chief Financial Officer, International Business Machines Corporation (IBM).

Roman Martinez IV⁽¹⁾

Private investor. Former Managing Director, Lehman Brothers, an investment banking firm.

Mark H. Ronald⁽¹⁾

Former Chairman of the Board, BAE Systems Inc., the wholly-owned U.S. subsidiary of BAE Systems plc, a British aerospace and defense company.

William G. Van Dyke^(1,3)

Former Chairman and CEO, Donaldson Company, Inc., a provider of filtration systems and replacement parts.

- (1) Audit Committee
- (2) Nominating and Governance Committee
- (3) Personnel and Compensation Committee

Company Website

The ATK website at www.ATK.com includes biographies of directors and executive officers, as well as information on the company's corporate governance guidelines, and the charters of the committees of the Board of Directors.

Forward-Looking Statements

Certain information discussed in this 2012 Annual Report to Stockholders constitutes forward-looking statements as defined in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Although ATK believes that the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are based on reasonable assumptions, it can give no assurance that its expectations will be achieved. Forward-looking information is subject to certain risks, trends, and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those projected. Among these factors are: assumptions related to the profitability of current commercial aerospace structures programs; uncertainties related to the development of NASA's new Space Launch System; demand for commercial and military ammunition; changes in governmental spending, budgetary policies, including the impacts of potential sequestration under the Budget Control Act of 2011, and product sourcing strategies; the company's competitive environment; risks inherent in the development and manufacture of advanced technology; risks associated with the diversification into new markets; assumptions regarding the company's long-term growth strategy; assumptions regarding the growth opportunities in international and commercial markets; increases in commodity costs, energy prices, and production costs; the terms and timing of awards and contracts; program performance; program terminations; changes in cost estimates related to relocation of facilities; the outcome of contingencies, including litigation and environmental remediation; actual pension asset returns and assumptions regarding future returns, discount rates and service costs; capital market volatility and corresponding assumptions related to the company's shares outstanding; the availability of capital market financing; changes to accounting standards; changes in tax rules or pronouncements; economic conditions; and the company's capital deployment strategy, including debt repayment, dividend payments, share repurchases, pension funding, mergers and acquisitions—including the related costs and any integration thereof. ATK undertakes no obligation to update any forward-looking statements. For further information on factors that could impact ATK, and statements contained herein, please refer to ATK's most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K and any subsequent quarterly reports on Form 10-Q and current reports on Form 8-K filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

ATK Officers

Mark W. DeYoung

President and Chief Executive Officer

Neal S. Cohen

Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

Steven J. Cortese

Senior Vice President Washington Operations

Ronald P. Johnson

Senior Vice President and President Sporting Group

Michael A. Kahn

Senior Vice President and President Defense Group

Jeff D. Kubacki

Senior Vice President and Chief Information Officer

Blake E. Larson

Senior Vice President and President Aerospace Group

Deborah Moeschel

Vice President and General Counsel

Jay Tibbets

Senior Vice President of Business Development

Christine A. Wolf

Senior Vice President Human Resources

Corporate Information

Corporate Headquarters

1300 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 400
Arlington, Virginia 22209-2307
Telephone: 703-412-5960
E-mail: alliant.corporate@atk.com

Annual Meeting of Stockholders

The Annual Meeting of Stockholders will be held at Corporate Headquarters at 9:00 a.m. on August 7, 2012.

Common Stock

ATK common stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange under ATK and in stock tables under AlliantTech. During FY12, approximately 66 million shares were traded. The closing stock price ranged from a low of \$50.12 to a high of \$75.97.

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Deloitte & Touche LLP
50 South Sixth Street
Suite 2800
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55402-1538

Transfer Agent and Registrar

Stockholder inquiries should be directed to Transfer Agent/Registrar
Computershare Shareowner Services
480 Washington Boulevard
Jersey City, New Jersey 07310-1900
Telephone: 866-865-6322
Website: www.bnymellon.com/shareowner/equityaccess

Investor and Media Inquiries

Inquiries from investors should be directed to Steve Wold, Vice President, Investor Relations and Corporate Finance
Telephone: 952-351-3056
E-mail: Steve.Wold@ATK.com

Inquiries from the media should be directed to Amanda Covington, Vice President, Corporate Communications
Telephone: 703-412-3231
E-mail: Amanda.Covington@ATK.com

